



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

HAROLD N. FOWLER, *Editor-in-charge*
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA
IN 1904. — In the **Kuban** region a tumulus containing the graves of a noble or prince and his wife contained gold and silver objects of archaic Ionic work with incrustation of amber and cyanus: a bowcase, an engraved rhyton, girdle, diadem, mirror in Mycenaean technique, horse trappings. Other tumuli of the same region are partly of the bronze age, partly later. Two of them contain each twenty-four horse graves in two groups, with trappings of varying value, and objects of gold, bronze, pottery, etc., dated by Attic vases of late fine style. At **Panticapaeum** a large number of ornaments of gold, silver, and precious or semi-precious stones were found with coins from 174 to 375 A.D., and a silver plate commemorating the twentieth year of Constantine's reign, 343 A.D. There were also found silver jugs, Phoenician glass, and Attic black and red figured vases. At **Chersonesus** more of the city wall has been excavated, with a huge square Roman tower built on the site of a round Greek tower. A building of several stories on the acropolis shows polychrome terra-cotta members. Outside the town are graves with ashurns, and to the north, graves of the first century after Christ. The ancient necropolis on the island of **Beresani** was found to contain cremation graves of two periods and later body burials of about 500 B.C. The vases are red-figured Attic of severe style, and other earlier wares. One cylix is of the style of the school of Epictetus. Bronze fishes from

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor FOWLER, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Professor HARRY E. BURTON, Mr. HAROLD R. HASTINGS, Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Professor FRANK G. MOORE, Mr. CHARLES R. MOREY, Professor LEWIS B. PATON, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND.

No attempt is made to include in this number of the JOURNAL material published after January 1, 1906.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 135, 136.

Olbia are found placed as coins in the hands of the dead. The walls are of two periods, the latest being about 500 B.C. Tumuli near **Kief** contain Scythian graves with the usual weapons, horse trappings, and native pottery, together with Greek pointed amphoras and Attic fourth-century vases. The handle of a Scythian bronze mirror is like one found in Hungary. At **Olbia** the Greek wall is found to be of unusual thickness. Some Hellenistic repairs are probably those of Protogenes. The Roman wall is on a higher level. Among objects found are Hellenistic marble sculptures, terra-cotta architectural pieces, lead statuettes, Roman lamps in relief, and an interesting public decree in honor of one Callisthenes, dating not long after 200 A.D. A peculiar type of grave with saddle roof of stone slabs, found both with and without a covering tumulus, is Hellenistic. (B. W. PHARMAKOWSKY, *Arch. Anz.* 1905, pp. 57-65; 13 figs.)

ARCHAEOLOGY IN BELGIUM IN 1904.—Sepulchral urns, pottery, glass, fibulae, etc., of Belgo-Roman period have been found in **Hainaut** and near **Louvain** on the Roman road between Brussels and Tongres; at **Tamise** on the left bank of the Scheldt, a Roman well. In the works at **Zeebrugge** remains of Roman pile-work show that the coast-line, before the inroad of the sea in the third century, was substantially as now. Among the sites discovered are a Roman farm-house in **Clavier**, which was burned in the third century, and finally destroyed by the invasions of the fifth; numerous large villas, which were industrial and agricultural centres, in the district **Entre Sambre et Meuse**, including one which had its own aqueduct and a curious semicircular building whose use is not known; a luxurious villa in **Brabant**, which was perhaps the residence of some official, burnt and pillaged probably in the fourth century. This house, with walls of mud on a stone base, in the native fashion, is decorated inside with frescoes and marble incrustation, has a fish-pool lined with mosaic, and a long gallery to connect the rooms. Coins suggest the prosperous era of Septimius Severus. (J. DE MOT, *Arch. Anz.* 1905, pp. 96-97.)

ARCHAEOLOGY IN SERVIA.—The first comprehensive account of the Roman remains found in Servia, chiefly in systematic explorations begun in 1902, is given by M. M. VASSITS in *Arch. Anz.* 1905, pp. 102-109 (4 plans). The site of **Viminacium**, Upper Moesia, is found to have three building periods, extending from about 80 A.D. until the invasion of the Huns under Attila in the fifth century. The pottery, imported from Gaul and Germany and from Asia Minor, and of local manufacture influenced chiefly by the eastern styles, shows that this province was a meeting-place for currents of intercourse between east and west. There is evidence of the restoration under Justinian mentioned by Procopius. Both Roman and Byzantine periods are traced on the site of **Prahovo** by walls, foundations, and some marble sculptures. A cemetery near **Leskovac** is of the early part of the fourth century and contains Christian graves.

RHODESIA.—**The Ruins known as King Solomon's Mines.**—In *Orient. Lit. Zeit.* VIII, 1905, coll. 467-468, is a summary of an address by R. MACIVOR before the British Association in Bulawayo, on the mysterious ruins in Rhodesia. Careful investigation of these ruins shows that they are comparatively modern, none of them being older than the fifteenth or sixteenth century. In the oldest part of the foundations fragments of blue and white Nankin porcelain and other objects of mediaeval art were discov-

ered that show that the buildings must have been erected after these objects were brought to the country through the medium of trade.

EXCAVATIONS IN THE DOBRUDSCHA — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 560-565 (cf. p. 559), Mr. TOCILESCO gives the results of his excavations at Adam-Klissi, which confirm him in the belief that the great monument is a trophy of Trajan, of the same date as the neighboring mausoleum. Furtwängler's views are not supported by the evidence. The mound regarded by Cichorius as the tomb of Cornelius Fuscus is the burial place of a barbarian. Several inscriptions are published. At Tomi, where Ovid lived in exile, a statue of Roman date, representing a poet or a philosopher, has been found.

APOLLONIA PONTICA. — Excavations. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 300-306 (fig.), M. COLLIGNON gives an account of excavations at Apollonia on the Euxine (Sozopolis, now Sizebol), conducted by Mr. Degrand in 1904. Several tumuli in the neighborhood were explored, but yielded nothing of great importance. Guided by Strabo (VII, p. 319), Mr. Degrand sought the ancient temple on the island of St. Kyriakos. At one point he found a great stairway, at another a pavement of large tiles. In this neighborhood were vases containing ashes, fragments of tiles, one of which has a stamp with the head of Apollo and the inscription ATTO, and some other objects. Perhaps the temple was here. An interesting series of fragments of a terra-cotta relief representing warriors (now in the Louvre) is of the archaic style of the sixth century B.C.

NECROLOGY. — Hans Bösch. — The death, in his fifty-seventh year, is reported from Nuremberg of Hans Bösch, second director of the Germanisches Museum. He was the author of a number of valuable works, among them *Geschnitzte Holzstücke vom 15 bis 18 Jahrhundert*, *Bronze-Epitaphien der Nürnberger Friedhöfe*, etc. (*Athen.* November 25, 1905.)

Paul Decharme. — Paul Decharme died August 29, 1905, at the age of sixty-five years. He is best known by his book entitled *Euripide et l'esprit de son œuvre*, 1893 (English transl. by James Loeb, 1905), and his clear and readable work *Mythologie de la Grèce antique*, first published in 1879.

Theodore Woolsey Heermance. — Theodore Woolsey Heermance was born at New Haven, Conn., March 22, 1872, and graduated from Yale College in 1893. After a further year of study at Yale he was for two years a member of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens as holder of the Soldiers' Memorial Fellowship of Yale. For three years he was Tutor in Greek at Yale, and in 1898 received the degree of Ph.D. from that University. In 1899 he was appointed Instructor in Classical Archaeology at Yale. In 1900 he went to Europe for a year of study, chiefly in Germany and Italy. In 1902 he became Secretary of the School at Athens, and in 1903 succeeded Professor Richardson as Director of the School. His death took place at Athens, September 29, 1905, of typhoid fever. His published writings were chiefly in connection with the work of the School. They display the same conscientious care and scholarly ability that marked his conduct of the School in the brief period of his directorship.

Sir Richard Claverhouse Jebb. — Sir Richard Claverhouse Jebb died at Cambridge, December 9, 1905. He was born at Dundee in 1841, and was educated at St. Columba's College in Dublin, at Charterhouse in London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was Senior Classic in 1862.

After being Fellow and Lecturer at Trinity and Public Orator (1869) he became Professor of Greek at Glasgow (1875) and Regius Professor at Cambridge (1889). Since 1891 he had been M.P. for the University, since 1903 a Trustee of the British Museum. He received many distinctions from Universities and learned societies, and was knighted in 1900. His studies were chiefly in the field of Greek literature — Homer, the Orators, Sophocles, and Bacchylides, but he was also well versed in archaeology. He was a leading spirit in the foundation of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies and of the British School at Athens, and was a foreign honorary member of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Jules Oppert. — On August 22, 1905, occurred the death of Jules Oppert. He was born at Hamburg in 1825. He studied at Heidelberg and Bonn, and at the age of twenty published in the *Zeitschrift der Deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft* a description of the attempts of Rawlinson and others to decipher the trilingual inscription of Darius. In 1847 he went to France, where he was Professor of German at Laval and Rennes; in 1851 he joined the expedition to Mesopotamia under Fresnel, was made Professor of Sanskrit at the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1857, gained the great biennial prize of the Institute in 1863, and was made Professor of Assyriology in the Collège de France in 1874. He was a member of many Academies and Associations. His works on Assyriology and kindred subjects are numerous and valuable, and he rendered most important assistance to many younger scholars. (*Athen.* August 26, 1905; *R. Arch.* VI, 1905, pp. 338 f.)

CHANGES IN THE GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. — Professor Conze has withdrawn from the General Secretaryship, and is succeeded by Professor O. Puchstein. At Rome, Professor Gustav Körte has succeeded Professor Petersen as First Secretary, and at Athens Dr. Georg Karo has succeeded Dr. H. Schrader as Second Secretary. (*Arch. Anz.* 1905, pp. 51, 123, and 152.)

THE MUSEUM AT NAPLES. — In *The Nation*, October 26, 1905, W. R. THAYER gives a synopsis and discussion of Professor Ettore Pais' defence of his administration of the Museum at Naples. His conscientious and able work brought down upon him the wrath of the local "Camorra," or political machine, which caused his removal.

CHANGES IN TWO AMERICAN MUSEUMS. — Dr. Edward Robinson has resigned his position as Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and becomes Assistant Director of the Metropolitan Museum in New York. Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, has been chosen temporary director of the Museum in Boston. Mr. Guy Lowell has been appointed architect for the new buildings of this museum. Mr. B. H. Hill, since 1903 Assistant Curator of Classical Antiquities, will become Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in the autumn.

THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND. — The American subscriptions to the Egypt Exploration Fund have fallen off greatly, and the entire American Committee has resigned. The finances of the Fund are, chiefly for this reason, not in promising condition. Sir John Evans has retired from the presidency on account of age. (*Athen.* December 9, 1905.)

EGYPTIAN RESEARCH ACCOUNT. — The organization of the Egyptian Research Account, under the presidency of Sir John Lubbock, to carry on work in Egypt, especially under Professor Petrie, is announced.

The annual subscription is one guinea (\$5.00), which may be sent to Dr. J. H. Walker, University College, Gower Street, London, W. C., or to Rev. W. C. Winslow, 525 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

CRETAN ANTIQUITIES.—The photographer and publisher, Georges Maraghiannis, of Candia, announces the publication of the first part (50 pls., 18 × 24 cm.) of an Album of Cretan Antiquities. This part contains views of Cnossus, Phaestus, Haghia Triada, Gournia, and Palaikastro, as well as photographs of objects in the museum at Candia. Subscriptions are received by the publisher.

NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES.—The first number has appeared (January, 1906) of *Northern Notes and Queries*, a quarterly magazine devoted to the antiquities of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham. The annual subscription price is 6s. Printed and published by M. S. Dodds, 61 and 63 Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The first issue is chiefly devoted to genealogical notes, wills, records, etc.

EGYPT

DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT IN 1904-1905.—Twenty expeditions from six different nations have been at work during the year. The most important discovery was made at **Thebes** by Mr. Theodore Davis, who found the tomb of the parents-in-law of Amenophis III. (See *Am. J. Arch.* 1905, p. 339.) The Ptolemaic cemetery on the east of **Alexandria** has both ash and body burials, all in rock-cut graves and not later than Ptolemy III. A distinct type of monument used over all kinds of burials is a pyramid of three or four steps surmounted by a small altar or a stele, the whole not often more than three metres high. It represents a stage between the simple *trapeza* and the elaborate structures found in Paros, Rheneia, and Asia Minor. The numerous small objects, black-glazed Hellenistic pottery, terra-cottas of familiar types, etc., are in the Alexandria Museum, even some of the tombs having been moved bodily and set up in the court. There is a general likeness to the finds at Myrrhina. The papyrus harvest at **Oxyrhynchus** and **Hermupolis** contains nothing of archaeological and little of literary interest. A cemetery of the Old Kingdom near the Pyramids of **Gizeh** contains the usual objects of the period, and some new types among the servants of the dead. In further work at the late burial-ground at **Abusir el Mäläq**, where the coffins, death-masks, and mummy-wrappings are made of papyrus, one of the outer wooden sarcophagi discovered is ornamented with pilasters of Greek character. The ground was previously occupied by a prehistoric cemetery of shallow, rectangular graves, the remains of which appear among the later burials, and which extend farther south in their original condition. A bronze statuette from the **Delta** representing Alexander fighting on horseback, but without the horse, and a small marble portrait head of Alexander wearing a Chalcidian helmet are remarkably lifelike and vigorous. Both are characterized by the elephant skin. Other pieces of sculpture are an ideal bust of a young god in relief, bearing some resemblance to Alexander, and life-size torsos of Dionysus and a satyr, from Alexandria; a rare statuette of Nemesis from **Memphis**, resembling reliefs in the Louvre and the British Museum, with portrait head, perhaps of Faustina the Elder; a small portrait head of a Ptolemy, perhaps Soter I, from the **Delta**. A bronze vase in relief, found in the

Delta, has one of those wonderfully lifelike burlesque scenes of Alexandrian street life, known heretofore in Roman work, but now seen for the first time in a native piece. (O. RUBENSOHN, *Arch. Anz.* 1905, pp. 65-70; 4 figs.) A summary by J. H. BREASTED, in *The Biblical World*, XXVI, 1905, pp. 67-69, mentions the discovery by Petrie, at **Sinai**, of a temple of Semitic type with a multitude of standing stones, and also the recent discoveries at **Gizeh** (see below), **Karnak** (*Am. J. Arch.* 1905, p. 97), **Deir-el-Bahari** (see below), and **Thebes** (*Am. J. Arch.* 1905, p. 339).

EXCAVATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL. —

The University of Liverpool's excavations last season met with very satisfactory success. Mr. Garstang was compelled to abandon for the present his digging at **Hierakonpolis** on account of the extreme dryness, but not until he had established that what he calls the Great Fort there was built upon the site of a predynastic cemetery hitherto unworked. Nearly two hundred archaic graves were here uncovered and photographed. At **Hissayeh**, south of **Edfu**, he discovered some prehistoric pottery and wooden objects of a type claimed to be different from anything yet found elsewhere, and also some hieroglyphic papyri of late Pharaonic times. The season's work came to an end with **Esneh**, where the whole site was conceded to the expedition through the courtesy of Professor Sayce, and some memorials of the Hyksos period were found, together with two tombs of unusual design of the time of **Rameses VI**. All the objects brought back to England will be exhibited in the Institute of Archaeology at Liverpool about the end of this month. (*Athen.* September 16, 1905.) The University of Liverpool has sent an expedition under Mr. Garstang to make explorations and excavations in the vicinity of **Esneh**. (*Athen.* December 23, 1905.)

PAPYRI, FAIENCE, AND A CARIAN INSCRIPTION. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* pp. 397-405, SEYMOUR DE RICCI describes a number of papyri recently acquired by him in Egypt; also a specimen of polychrome faience (eighteenth dynasty) from Gurob, on which a calf is gambolling among rose-bushes, and a stele with a Carian inscription, probably a man's name, followed by that of his father.

DEIR-EL-BAHARI. — A Temple of the Eleventh Dynasty. — In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXVII, 1905, pp. 173-183 (3 pls.), H. R. HALL describes the excavations of the Egyptian Exploration Fund carried on for the last two years under the direction of Professor Naville. (See *Am. J. Arch.* 1905, p. 98.) The southern portion of the amphitheatre of Deir-el-Bahari has been uncovered, and the funerary temple of one of the Menhoteps discovered. It is the oldest temple at Thebes, and the best preserved of the more ancient Egyptian temples. Large fragments of reliefs have been found which teach us much that is new about the art of the eleventh dynasty. Numerous tombs have also been found containing interesting remains. The temple is important as being mentioned in one of the texts of the twelfth dynasty. As the tomb of the king was not found in connection with the temple, it is hoped that it may yet be discovered. The reliefs are believed to be the work of the famous sculptor Mertisen, who boasts on his funerary tablet that he knew how to depict people in motion.

GIZEH. — Excavations at the Pyramid of Cheops. — In *Orient. Lit. Zeit.* VIII, 1905, col. 306, part of a letter from G. STEINDORFF is published, giving an account of his excavations during the last two and a half months

near the pyramid of Cheops. He has uncovered about fifty sepulchral monuments. Few mummies have been found. Most of the graves date from the third millennium before Christ, and in that period it was not customary to prepare the dead so carefully for the grave as later. No less than thirty finely executed statuettes of stone have been discovered. These represent dignitaries and officials of the empire, and male and female servants grinding grain, cooking meat, and carrying on other domestic occupations.

HERMUPOLIS MAGNA. — A Manumission. — A diptychon in the collection of Lord Amherst, of Hackney, is of value as illustrating a manumission, — the unique example of such a document. The date is 221 A.D. (SEYMOUR DE RICCI, *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXVI, 1904, pp. 145–152; 3 pls.)

TOUKHEL GARAMOUS. — Silverware and Jewellery. — Near the little town of Toukhel Garamous, in the latter part of August, some sebakhs diggers found a large number of silver vases, objects of gold, and jewellery. The silver vessels were of purely Egyptian style, but the gold objects are Greek in design. One bracelet, upon which an Eros is represented in relief, is especially beautiful. One hundred and eight coins of the first Ptolemies were found. They are almost unworn, hence the treasure must have been hidden in Ptolemaic times. (MASPERO, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 535–537.)

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

ASSHUR. — Inscriptions and Graves. — Temple of Anu and Adad. — The German excavators have found many inscriptions and have examined many graves. The tombs are not monumental and have yielded no inscriptions. They are vaults, sarcophagi of various forms, brick graves, and earth graves, seven classes in all. The inscriptions are of great historical interest. A wall-decoration, consisting of a series of rosettes, is especially interesting. The Mušlala of Adarnirari I is identical with the Mušlala of Sanherib and Asarhaddon. One of the courts in the older part of Assurnazirpal's palace was called the "court of the peoples." (*Berl. Phil. W.* September 9, 1905, from *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft*, Nos. 26 and 27.) The building at the southern edge of the eastern plateau had very deep foundations. In plan it resembles closely the early Babylonian type. Remains of other buildings and of graves were found in the debris. The temple of Asshur was originally high above the street. The water-works are interesting. A second and smaller Ziggurat has been found, and inscriptions prove that this was the temple of Anu and Adad, which was rebuilt by Salmanassar II in 858 B.C. A three-pronged thunderbolt of wood sheathed with gold was found here. The palace is just east of the temple. Here a pot containing 113 unburnt clay tablets was found. The writing is of the time of Tiglathpilezar I, and consists of receipts for cattle. Many burials took place within the palace, usually several bodies in one grave, and not far below the floor. Much pottery and many other objects came to light, among them fifteen Roman imperial coins of the second century. The northern part of the city was the quarter favored by the rulers, and contained at least two palaces, three temples, and two temple-towers. (*Berl. Phil. W.* December 30, 1905, from *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft*, No. 28.)

BABYLON.—The German Excavations.—In the southern palace the dwelling house with a court 7.70 m. wide and 9.70 m. deep has been completely cleared, and a second similar house has been discovered. The connection between the palace court of Nebuchadnezzar and the southern palace (of Nabopalassar) has been found. The examination of the mounds called Homera, east of the Kasr, was continued in 1904 and a well-preserved theatre of Greek times was discovered. The inner city wall is somewhat further east. Documents of the time of Sardanapalus found here indicate that the wall "Nimitti-Bel" was at this point. The work at the eastern part of the southern citadel is now finished. (*Berl. Phil. W.* September 9, 1905, from *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orientgesellschaft*, Nos. 26 and 27.)

BISMAYA.—Very Early Remains.—In the *Independent*, December 7, 1905, pp. 1321-1324

(4 figs.), E. J. BANKS describes some of the results of the excavations conducted by him for the University of Chicago at Bismaya, now identified with the ancient Udnunki. Dates on this site can be determined by the quality, shape, and size of the bricks used. In this way the foundations of a square tower are fixed about 4500 B.C. One entire statue and fragments of others were found. The entire statue represents the king Da-udu, or David. He is beardless, and wears a heavy stiff skirt. The statue is assigned to a date about 4500 B.C., which seems to be the time of the greatest prosperity of the city. A very early place for cremation was unearthed. Many inscribed bricks were found, which will, when deciphered, doubtless shed light upon the history of the place. Among other



FIG. 1.—THE STATUE OF DA-UDU, FOUND AT BISMAYA.

objects were a conch once used as a lamp, several imitations of this, and a number of clay balls used as missiles. (See also *Scientific American*, August 19, 1905, from which Fig. 1 is taken.)

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

Excavations in Palestine.—In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, *Quarterly Statement*, XXXVII, 1905, pp. 305–308, C. W. WILSON gives a summary account of the excavations conducted in Palestine during the past year. The discoveries of Professor Sellin at **Taanach** (Ta'anek) are described below. At **Megiddo** Schumacher has found some untouched tombs containing well-preserved pottery, bronze implements, scarabs and cylinders dating probably from about 2000 B.C. The German Oriental Society has excavated a number of interesting old Jewish synagogues in **Galilee**.

ACRE.—**An Ornamented Door.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 344 f. (pl.), L. HEUZEY publishes a stone door from a tomb at Kefer-Yasif, not far from Acre. It is adorned with geometrical patterns, rosettes, etc., in relief. One ornament is a candlestick with nine, not seven, branches.

GAZA.—**A Samaritan Inscription.**—A Samaritan inscription, containing the greater part of the first commandment of the decalogue, has been found at Gaza with stones which may be the remains of a Samaritan synagogue. In a khan at Gaza is a Greek epitaph of a σκριν(άριος). The date is 406 of Eleutheropolis, 605 A.D. A small fragment, also from Beersheba, appears to be part of an official document. (SÉJOURNÉ, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 539–542, with notes by CLERMONT-GANNEAU.)

GEZER.—**Final Report of the Excavations.**—In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, *Quarterly Statement*, XXXVII, 1905, pp. 186–199 and 309–327, R. A. S. MACALLISTER gives his final reports on the excavations at Gezer. The first describes the excavation of the Maccabaeon palace in the central valley of the mound. This castle contained a large pillared hall, the arrangement of the pillars in which seems to explain how it would have been possible for Samson to pull down the entire temple of Dagon by causing two of the columns to slide upon their bases. Another building in the same neighborhood seems to have been a sort of temple. Beneath it were found remains of foundation sacrifices, and in the debris were several interesting religious objects and specimens of the rare marriage scarabs of Amenhotep III. Many Egyptian seals and seal impressions were also discovered; marked weights, a beautiful lecythus, ornamented with black and red, and a small stone box ornamented with drawings. A second cuneiform tablet has been found in the same stratum in which one was discovered not long ago. It belongs to the year 649 B.C., and thus is only two years later than the former fragment. Its discovery proves that the other tablet was *in situ*. It is a deed of sale and bears the Biblical name of **Nethaniah**. The witnesses all bear distinctively Assyro-Babylonian names. Evidently Gezer was held by an Assyrian garrison as late as the reign of Assurbanipal. The divine name in the Hebrew proper name **Nethaniah** is spelled **Yau**, and the seal of this individual bears a lunar emblem. This new cuneiform tablet is discussed with transcription, transliteration, and translation by C. H. W. JOHNS, *ibid.* 206–210, and by A. H. SAYCE, p. 272.

In the second report MR. MACALLISTER describes some caves on the western spur of the mound. These were excavated with flint implements

by the troglodyte aborigines and were subsequently used as tombs by the Semitic inhabitants. Unfortunately, they have been for the most part rifled of their contents by cistern diggers, but a few chambers remained intact, and numerous objects escaped the attention of the robbers. The remains found in these tombs belong to a period about 2500 B.C. The pottery belongs to the oldest Semitic group and the scarabs are all of the Egyptian middle empire. The plundering of these caves by the cistern diggers explains the frequent occurrence of middle empire scarabs in the upper strata of the mound; for when the caves were opened about 600 B.C., many scarabs were unearthed which subsequently found their way into the débris of that period. These tombs are of great historical interest, inasmuch as they show the predominance of Egyptian influence in southern Palestine about 2500 B.C.

Two other tombs have been discovered which differ from all the other tombs hitherto discovered in Gezer. The bodies are interred in built vaults, instead of in caves, and they are outstretched, instead of in a contracted position. Pottery is absent, and no religious emblems or images such as are found in other tombs appear. The bodies are decked with ornaments, and extensive deposits of silver and alabaster jars and of food are found with the bodies. These deposits are absent from the ordinary tombs. A hand mirror is also placed in each tomb. This is unknown in the ordinary Gezer tombs. MR. MACALLISTER suggests that in these tombs we at last come into contact with remains of the Philistines. The presence of iron in the tombs shows that they are not earlier than 1000 B.C., and this corresponds well with the arrival of the Philistines in Palestine. The excavations of Gezer under the present firman are now concluded. It is hoped that a new firman may be secured for a continuation of excavations on the same site.

JABAL GEHAF. — A New Himyaritic Inscription. — In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXVII, 1905 (2 photographs; 2 figs.), G. U. YULE describes a military expedition to Jabal Gehaf, a mountain 7704 feet in height, several days' journey from the seacoast at Aden. Here he discovered a Himyaritic inscription which he publishes.

KHAÏFA. — An Inscription. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 345-347, L. HEUZEY publishes the following late Greek inscription: *τόπος Ναμώσα | Μαναήμων (μνα) λαμπροτάτου | κόμπος καὶ πρεσβευτής*. The names are Jewish. The titles indicate a date later than Constantine. The inscription is on a lintel belonging to a tomb. In the tomb were remains of cloth containing gold thread, and also the fragments of a box of bone adorned with fluted columns, pilasters, and other ornaments.

MARISSA (MARÊSHAH). — Painted Tombs. — In *Rec. Past*, IV, October, 1905, pp. 291-307 (12 figs.), JOHN P. PETERS describes tombs at Marissa (Marêshah), especially two large chamber tombs, the walls of which are decorated with painted representations of a hunting scene, animals (real and fabulous), men and women, vases, birds, festoons, etc. Inscriptions mention dates between 196 and 119 B.C. A full account is published by the Pal. Ex. Fund. (*Painted Tombs in the Necropolis of Marissa (Marêshah)*), by John P. Peters and Hermann Thiersch. Edited by Stanley A. Cook, London, 1905.)

TELL HUM. — German Excavations. — The expedition to Galilee sent by the German Orientgesellschaft has begun to excavate at Tell-Hum. (*Berl. Phil. W.* September 9, 1905.)

TELL TA'ANEK. — **Excavations in 1904.** — In *Mith. d. Pal. V.* 1905, pp. 33-37, E. SELLIN gives an account of his excavations at Tell Ta'aneK in the summer of 1904. In this second campaign he had the earth sifted that had been previously excavated, and thus found two tablets with cuneiform inscriptions in addition to one previously discovered. In the vicinity of the room where the first tablet was found additional excavations brought several more tablets to light, making a total of twelve tablets that have now been found on this site. The letters all belong to the Tel-el Amarna period, and two of them are from a certain Amankhashir who commands the king of Ta'aneK to send his tribute to Megiddo. Exploratory diggings were made in other parts of the mound, confirming the theory of the chronological order of the pottery presented in the author's book on Tell Ta'aneK. A house was also discovered containing the skeleton of a mother with five children. The ornaments of the mother consist of a gold pin for the forehead, eight gold rings, two silver rings, two bronze bracelets, three small crystal cylinders, five pearls, two scarabs (one of amethyst, the other of crystal), and a silver bangle. This is the first complete set of jewellery of a Canaanitish woman that has ever been discovered. The household furniture was also intact. With this campaign the excavations at Ta'aneK are brought to an end.

THE YAFI VALLEY. — **Himyaritic Objects.** — In *S. Bibl. Arch. XXVII*, 1905, p. 184 (2 pls.), W. L. NASH describes a collection of Himyaritic objects made by Major Merewether in the lower Yafi valley. They consist of small bronze and stone figures and seals, beads, charms, and scarabs.

TELL ZANBAGHIYE. — **A New Roman Milestone.** — In *Mith. d. Pal. V.* 1905, E. SELLIN reports the discovery by the engineers of the new Haifa-Damascus railroad of a Roman milestone, bearing an inscription of the reign of Caracalla.

ASIA MINOR

ALABANDA. — **Excavations and Discoveries.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 443-459 (5 pls.; 9 figs.), EDHEM BEY gives the result of his season's excavations at Alabanda in Caria. The walls, of good masonry, are visible in their entire course. The towers are partially preserved, and the position of the six or seven gates may be seen. A large rectangular granite building (36 × 26 m.) seems to have been an odeum or hall with raised seats. The theatre, also of granite, had two *diazomata*. The scene building has disappeared, at least in elevation. The theatre was probably reconstructed in Roman times. A large building, not excavated, may have been a gymnasium or a bath. In the necropolis are hundreds of granite sarcophagi; but hardly any of their inscriptions are legible. Remains of a hexastyle peripteral Doric temple, with eleven columns on the sides, were excavated on a carefully prepared terrace. A large rectangular building, 114 × 72 m. in dimensions, may have been a gymnasium or the agora. Many fragments of architectural adornments were found, among them part of a relief representing a combat of Greeks and Amazons.

EPHESUS. — **Discoveries at the Artemisium.** — In the *London Times*, August 8, 1905, is an account of the results of excavations carried on by Mr. D. G. HOGARTH in the autumn of 1904 and the spring of 1905. Little new knowledge of the temple of the fourth century is gained; but parts of

two heads and some minor fragments of sculpture will be added to the remains in the British Museum. The preceding temple, the "Croesus temple," was exactly like its successor in size and in plan. Fragments of every part of its architecture, except the architraves, have been found. The British Museum has long possessed fragments of archaic sculpture supposed to belong to a storied parapet which ran round the top of this temple. Some thirty additional fragments have now been found. The subject seems to be a combat of Amazons. No new fragments of the sculptured columns have been discovered. Below the remains of the temple of the sixth century the foundations of a much smaller temple were discovered. It was built of yellow limestone and had a marble pavement. It consisted of three halls or courts, and shows no trace of any stylobate or columns. In the centre of it, as of its successors, stood the rectangular structure supposed to have supported the cult statue. The lowest courses of the primitive base lie a metre below the limestone foundations. Evidently the limestone temple was not the earliest shrine on the site. Over two thousand small dedicated objects were found in and near the rectangular base; some of them actually under the limestone foundations. These include electrum coins of the earliest types of Miletus, Samos, Erythrae, and other neighboring cities (few of Ephesus), brooches of various kinds, the commonest being a hawk "displayed," pendants, beads, fibulae, objects of bronze, faience, ivory, crystal, glass, paste, enamelled terra-cotta, wood, and iron. Statuettes of the goddess, figures of animals, and plaques are among the most important objects. The pastes are purely Egyptian. The other objects show very early Ionic art. The date suggested is about 700 B.C. The goddess is not represented as a many-breasted idol. A silver plate, engraved on both sides in archaic Ionic characters, seems to record temple treasures.

MYTILENE. — **Inscriptions.** — In *Athen. Mitth.* XXX, 1905, pp. 141-144, U. v. WILAMOWITZ-MÖLLENDORFF and F. HILLER v. GÄRTRINGEN publish three inscriptions from Mytilene. The first, *Θεοκρίτα | Δημητρίου | Πιεριώτις*, of the second century B.C., shows that Pieria, in Macedonia, was then a city. The second is a fragment of the monument of Potamon, son of Lesbos (I.G. XII, 2, 23 ff.). Apparently it relates to some festival games. The third, which can hardly be later than the first century B.C., reads (a) *οἱ δεκου|ρίωνες* (b) *ἡ φαμλία* (c) *αἱ σύνο|δοι* (d) *Πομπήϊε Ἑταιρίων | Χρηστὲ χαῖρε*.

PHRYGIA. — **Topographical Observations.** — In *Athen.* September 2, 1905, W. M. RAMSAY describes discoveries made in 1905 between Dineir (Apameia-Celaenae) and Konia (Iconium). Eight miles from Apollonia are three milestones, one of which shows that Apollonia was in Galatia in 198 A.D. The battle between Manuel Comnenus and the Turks, in 1176, is discussed. An inscription recording a dedication by a slave Nilus *negotiator* and the village of Karbokome clears up the meaning of a whole set of inscriptions of the third century after Christ, relating to a great imperial estate. The imperial road from the colony Antioch to the colony Lystra was identified, and the Takali Dagh was identified with Dakalias.

RHODES. — **Inscribed Gravestones and Ash-chests.** — In *Athen. Mitth.* XXX, 1905, pp. 147-150, A. RUTGERS VAN DER LOEFF publishes thirteen inscriptions from a necropolis in the suburb *Ἁγιοὶ Ἀνάργυροι*, at Rhodes. They seem to be chiefly of Hellenistic times.

LINDUS (RHODES).—The Date of the Laocoön Group.—The third report of excavations at **Lindus**, by BLINKENBERG and KLINCH, seems to fix the date of the Laocoön group. A base of statues of the priest of Athena, Philippus, and his wife, Agauris, dated in 42 B.C., is signed by Athanadoros, son of Hagesandros, who also occurs, with his brother Hagesandros, son of Hagesandros, as priest in 22 and 21 B.C. It can hardly be doubted that these are two of the artists of the Laocoön group mentioned by Pliny. Very likely the group was new when Virgil wrote the second book of the *Aeneid*, which he read to Augustus in 23 B.C. (F. HILLER V. GAERTRINGEN, *Berl. Phil. W.* November 11, 1905, col. 1454, *Arch. Anz.* 1905, p. 119.)

SEBASTOPOLIS.—Two Milestones.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 347–351, F. CUMONT publishes two milestones found on the road from Zileh (Zela) to Soulou-Seraï (Sebastopolis) in Pontus. The date is 231 A.D., in the reign of Alexander Severus. The restoration of the road at that time may have been due to the raid of Ardashir, the founder of the Sassanide dynasty.

SELEUCIA.—A Soldier of the Roman Fleet.—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1905, pp. 172–175, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE publishes a Latin inscription, the epitaph of a soldier of the pretorian fleet of Misenum. It was found at Seleucia, of Pieria, and communicated by L. JALABERT.

TRALLES.—An Inscription.—In *B.C.H.* XXIX, 1905, p. 361, M. PAPPACONSTANTINU publishes a fragmentary inscription from Tralles in honor of a victor in the Olympic games. It is dated by the mention of an emperor Antoninus.

GREECE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN GREECE AND TURKISH-GREEK LANDS IN 1904.—The Ottoman Museum at Constantinople has received an inscribed Nabatean relief and some Hebrew inscriptions from the Palestine Exploration Fund, miscellaneous Phoenician objects from excavations near **Sidon**, a large Orpheus mosaic from **Jerusalem**, and small objects from the Temple of Artemis at **Ephesus** and from the Asclepieum at **Cos**. Preliminary work has been done in excavations at **Notium**, **Clarus**, and **Aphrodisias**. (See *Am. J. Arch.* 1895, p. 344.) Local museums have been founded at **Brussa**, **Pergamon**, **Smyrna**, and **Mytilene**. Especially at Brussa important objects are thus preserved. At **Ephesus** the library is now uncovered. It has a large decorative apse and square niches for the bookcases. Below is the tomb of the founder, Ti. Jul. Celsus Polemaeanus. The double church in the harbor quarter is seen from inscriptions to date in its present form from a time not later than the beginning of Justinian's reign, and earlier still for the western half, which is now found to be the church dedicated to the Virgin, in which the Ecumenical Council was held in 431 A.D. At **Miletus** many inscribed stones have come to light in the taking down of the late Roman city wall. The Lion Harbor, the sanctuary of Apollo Delphinus, a Hellenistic burial-ground within the city limits, and the road to Didyma have been explored. Danish excavations at **Lindus** in **Rhodes** have produced evidence to settle the date of the Laocoön group in the second half of the first century B.C. (See above, p. 101.) The English, Italians, and Americans have continued their

work in **Crete**, the French at **Delos**, Mr. Vollgraff at **Ithaca** and **Argos**; the Americans have continued their work at **Corinth**. Furtwängler has been digging about the Temple of Aphrodite in **Aegina** and in **Laconia**, and has found under a church the remains of the throne of the Amyclaeen Apollo. The German Institute continued the work at **Pergamon** and carried on minor excavations at **Nisaea** and **Tiryns**. The Greeks have been restoring the Erechtheum, the temple at **Bassae**, and the Lion at **Chaeronea**, and have carried on excavations at **Epidaurus**, at the sanctuary of Zeus and the hippodrome on **Mount Lycaeus**, the Amphiareum at **Oropus**, the temple of Poseidon at **Sunium** and among the pre-Hellenic graves on **Naxos**. (*Arch. Anz.* 1905, pp. 55-57; 2 figs.)

Recent Discoveries.—In *The Independent*, August 17, 1905, pp. 379-385 (7 figs.), EDITH H. HALL describes the library building recently discovered at **Ephesus**, the early gold objects found at the Ephesian temple of Artemis, the excavations at **Pergamon**, at **Tiryns**, and in **Crete**, and announces the discovery by Mr. G. P. Stevens of the fact that the Erechtheum had two windows in its eastern wall. (See above, pp. 47-71.)

RESTORATIONS.—The Lion of **Chaeronea** has been reërected; the cella wall of the temple at **Bassae** has been in part rebuilt; the western wall of the Erechtheum at **Athens** has been in great measure restored; the restoration of the treasury of the Athenians at **Delphi** is nearly completed; and at **Olympia** two columns of the Heraeum have been set up. (*Athen. Mith.* XXX, 1905, p. 155.)

ATHENS.—**The Archaeological Congress.**—In *Ami d. Mon.* XIX, ii, 1905, pp. 99-124, CH. LENORMANT begins an illustrated report of the congress held at Athens in the spring. The addresses of H. R. H. Prince Constantine and of Professor Lambros are given in full. *Ibid.* iv, pp. 247-255, the presentation of the *Antigone* in the stadium is described.

THE NEW DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL.—Mr. Bert Hodge Hill, recently elected Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, received the degree of A. B. at the University of Vermont in 1895, and that of A. M., in 1900, at Columbia University, of which institution he was a Fellow for three years (1898-1901). He was a member of the School at Athens for three years (1900-1903), during two of which he was a Fellow of the School. Since 1903 he has been Assistant Curator of Classical Antiquities in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and since 1904 he has also given instruction in the history of Greek art at Wellesley College and to the students of Simmons College.

BOEOTIA AND PHOCIS.—**Investigations at Various Places.**—In *Athen. Mith.* XXX, 1905, pp. 113-140 (12 figs.), G. SOTERIADES gives the results of investigations carried on in the summer of 1904 in Boeotia and Phocis. At **Chaeronea** the stream of Lykúressi is identified with the ancient Haimon, and the site of the chapel of Hagia Paraskevi is identified with that of the Heracleum. Here were found remains of a large Byzantine church and slight remains of a Greek temple. The inscriptions here mention Serapis, Asclepius, Hygieia, and Dionysus, but not Heracles. Near the Cephissus, at **Chaeronea**, is a prehistoric mound, evidently formed in layers at different times. At the bottom were ashes and two human skeletons; near the top was a sort of hearth, once enclosed by a wattled fence. The pottery found was of various kinds, monochrome, painted, and with incised

geometrical patterns. Some idols and a few other objects came to light here. Near **Orchomenus** a tumulus was partially excavated. In the centre was a cone of large stones. Outside of this a human skeleton was found. The central cone could not be excavated at the time, owing to the influx of water. Fragments of pottery found here are of Boeotian-Mycenaean style. Near **Wranézi**, in Lake Copais, is an ancient necropolis. A tumulus was examined, in the middle of which was a stone cairn, on a bed of sand. The objects found in several graves of this necropolis are of the geometrical period. Near **Drachmani**, in Phocis, two tumuli of the Hellenic period were investigated. They may have been erected after the two battles of the year 339-38, mentioned by Demosthenes (*De Corona*, 216). Near **Elatea** are many indications of prehistoric habitations. The site of what appears to have been a large settlement was examined and many fragments of pottery with painted and incised linear decoration were found.

CARTHAEA (CEOS). — **Excavations.** — In *B.C.H.* XXIX, 1906, pp. 329-361 (14 figs.), P. GRAINDOR describes the results of excavations carried on at Carthaea for eight weeks, in 1903. The valley northwest of the acropolis contained no important building and only two tombs, of Roman date. In the valley to the southwest a pre-Hellenic tomb, resembling those at Syra, was found. In the same valley remains of a temple, afterwards transformed into a Byzantine church, came to light. It was Doric, and its columns had nineteen channels. One Ionic column and several late columns were also found, as were also several other fragments of architecture and inscriptions. The temple appears to date from the third century B.C., and was perhaps dedicated to Demeter. The building marked DD by Brönsted, at the right of the entrance to the acropolis, seems to have been the temple of Athena, whose cult was hitherto not recorded at Carthaea. The temple was Doric, and faced the south. It belonged to the archaic period. The temple of Apollo was a Doric *templum in antis*, of about the same date as the temple of Athena. Numerous fragments of architecture and sculpture were found, among the latter several archaic draped female figures, the torso of a horse, an archaic head of Athena, a torso of Nike of the fifth century, and a torso of a free imitation of the Athena Parthenos. Twenty-four bronze coins were found, fifteen of which have legible legends. Four are Venetian. Fifteen dedicatory inscriptions are published. One of these is in archaic characters, another is a rather long dedication in honor of Marcus Aurelius and Verus.

CARYSTUS. — **Inscriptions.** — In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1905, pp. 1-36, G. A. PAPABASILEIOU publishes several inscriptions from Carystus, the most important of which is an account of capital and interest on loans made by capitalists, chiefly Thebans, to citizens of Carystus in the archonship of Archestratos at Carystus, in the second quarter of the fourth century B.C. The absence of any Athenian creditors is an indication of unfriendly relations between Athens and Carystus. The rate of interest varies from 11 per cent to 14 per cent per annum. A board of "six-months' treasurers" (a term previously unknown) appears to have been a special committee. Two new numerical signs are used, ρ (= 100 drachmae) and ρ' (= 10 drachmae). After discussing the modern survivals of several ancient names of Euboean towns, the author continues his controversy with Wilhelm (see *Am. J. Arch.* 1905, p. 211) over the *ἱερὸς νόμος* found at Chalcis.

CAVE OF PAN. — **Excavations.** — In 'Εφ. Ἀρχ. 1905, pp. 99–158 (pl. 11 figs.), K. RHOMAIOS publishes the sculpture found in the Cave of Pan near Phyle, consisting chiefly of small votive reliefs of the well-known type, representing Hermes, the Nymphs, and Pan. Especially worthy of note are a fragment of a relief (ca. 400 B.C.) with a fine head of Achelous, showing strong Phidian influence, and a more complicated relief representing various silvan deities, among them a group of three nymphs, which is a copy (probably of the second century B.C.) of an earlier votive relief of the end of the fifth century. Of this two other copies have been found on the Athenian acropolis, and still others on a marble amphora of the Villa Borghese, and on a *hekataion* of the Torlonia Collection. (Cf. Hauser, *Die Neuattischen Reliefs*, pl. Nos. 34, 35, 36.) Interesting on account of its rarity is a fragment of a thin marble slab engraved with the figure of a goat.

CRETE. — **PALAIKASTRO.** — **The Temple and "Minoan" Vases.** — The centre of the work in 1905 was the temple. Of this, which was of wood, little remains, but its terra-cotta decoration has been recovered, including a frieze of chariots and metopes adorned with the head of Medusa: The enclosing wall of the *temenos* has been traced, and many votive offerings found. Large numbers of pre-Hellenic vases of various classes came to light. In the neighborhood Mr. Dawkins discovered a house and various other remains belonging to the neolithic period. (R. C. BOSANQUET, *London Times*, August 5, 1905.)

DELOS. — **Discoveries in 1905.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 395–397, M. HOLLEAUX mentions the discovery, in 1905, at Delos, of an inscription relating to the importation of wood and charcoal, a Latin inscription from the base of an *ex voto* of the proconsul L. Cornelius Sulla, an inscription from a monument erected by Antigonus Doson after the battle of Sellasia, three deposits of Attic coins (36 tetradrachms, 172 tetradrachms, drachms, and hemidrachms, 249 tetradrachms), dating from about 230 to about 180 B.C., and a number of mutilated statues of the second or first century B.C. The work is going on in five divisions.

Inscriptions. — The publication of the inscriptions found in 1903 (*Am. J. Arch.* 1905, pp. 112 and 352 f.) is continued in *B. C. H.* XXIX, 1905, pp. 417–573 (5 pls.; 2 figs.) by F. DÜRRBACH. All the inscriptions in this issue (Nos. 138–186) are accounts and administrative documents. Many are very fragmentary; others, *e.g.* 163, 166, 167, and 182, are very long. Nos. 138–142 belong to the time of the Attic-Delian Amphictyony, 143–181 to the time of Delian independence, 182–186 to that of the second Athenian domination. No. 138 is part of an Amphictyonic inventory, 140 contains accounts and a rent list of *ἱεραὶ οἰκίαι*, 141 a catalogue of victims and of objects of wardrobe. No. 143 is the earliest known account of the hieropoioi (probably 315–314 B.C.). Nos. 144, 145, 146, 156, 157, contain specifications and other provisions concerning buildings and various repairs. There are several inventories and lists of votive objects. No. 179 is an account of the expenses, for victims, prizes, etc., of the *Poseideia* and the *Eilethyia*. No. 182, the longest inscription of all (372 lines), is an inventory of votive objects, etc., dated under the archon Phaidrias, later than 180 B.C. In *Athen. Mith.* XXX, 1905, pp. 219 f., A. WILHELM shows that the *Πανιώνιος* mentioned in the inscription No. 144, line 35, is not a building, but a *κατῆρ*.

Terra-cotta Braziers. — In *B. C. H.* XXIX, 1905, pp. 373–404 (57 figs.),

F. MAYENCE publishes some of the fragments of braziers found at Delos and discusses this whole class of utensils. The number of fragments now in the museum at Myconos is more than 850. These braziers consist of a cylindrical lower part, and on this the basin for coals. The lower part is often adorned with garlands, masks, and even entire human figures in relief. The upper part has three projections for the support of a water vessel or cooking utensil. These supports are ornamented with linear designs, flowers, bearded human heads (often those of Sileni), or animal heads in relief. The meaning of these ornaments and the ornaments of the lower part of the braziers is discussed. Many of them, if not all, may be *apotropaea*. The ancient name of these braziers is not certainly known. Probably they, and other similar utensils, were designated by various names. These braziers are assigned to the Graeco-Roman period.

Roman Coins. — At Delos 650 Roman *denarii*, struck in the name of the legions by the triumvir M. Antonius, have been found in a perfect state of preservation. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, p. 479.)

DEMETRIAS. — **The Site and Walls.** — In *Athen. Mitth.* XXX, 1905, pp. 221-244 (pl.; 9 figs.), C. FREDRICH describes the site and the walls of Demetrias, the city founded by Demetrius Poliorcetes, on the Gulf of Volo. The fortifications, both the city wall and those of the acropolis, are in great part preserved. Of other buildings there are few traces. Notes by A. J. B. WACE are added.

KALYVIA SOCHIOTIKA. — **Inscriptions.** — Many inscriptions found at the church of Hagia Sophia, in the village of Kalyvia Sochiotika, at the foot of Mt. Taygetus, in the Spartan plain, led v. PROTT (*Athen. Mitth.* 1904, p. 8) to regard this place as the site of the Eleusinion. Excavations conducted by A. KÖSTER and W. ALTMANN disclosed no Hellenic foundations under the Byzantine church. Fragments of honorary inscriptions of Roman date and the dedication to Demeter and Cora indicate that the ancient sanctuary was probably not far away. (*Athen. Mitth.* XXX, 1905, pp. 152 f.)

KAPAKLY. — **A Tholos Tomb.** — At Kapakly, near Volo, a tholos tomb in the plain has been partially excavated by K. Kourouniotes. It resembles those of Menidi and Dimini. There is hope that it has never been plundered. As yet only fragments of skulls, two Mycenaean glass beads, and a small piece of gold have been found in the tomb, and few fragments of Mycenaean and pre-Mycenaean pottery and an amber (?) button in the earth of the mound. (*Athen. Mitth.* XXX, 1905, pp. 153 f.)

LACONIA. — **Work of the British School.** — At **Koutiphari** Hellenic masonry was found, and in the neighborhood some interesting Byzantine capitals and screens were photographed, but no remains of the temple of Ino (at ancient **Thalamae**) were found. At **Geronthrae** (Geraki) a settlement of the Bronze Age was located, a new type of geometric pottery and some inscriptions were found, and arrangements were made for the publication of some archaic sculptures of a local school (sixth and fifth centuries B.C.), which have been collected by the mayor. At **Angelona**, near Monemvasia, the whole equipment of a *heroon* was found, consisting of reliefs, terra-cottas, miniature drinking cups, a bronze serpent, etc. These are to be exhibited together in the museum at Sparta. Plans of the Laconian fortresses at **Zarax** and **Epidauros Limera** have been made. (R. C. BOSANQUET, *London Times*, August 5, 1905.)

MT. LYCAEUS.—**Lists of Lycaean Victors.**—In *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.* 1905, pp. 161–178 (pl.), K. KOUROUNIOTES, after recounting what little is known of the Lycaean games, publishes two stelae, found in the hippodrome on Mt. Lycaeus, on which are inscribed the names of the victors in five celebrations of the games. The “events” are the same as at Olympia and follow the same order. The lists appear to be consecutive, those on the first stele showing more local Arcadian peculiarities than the later ones, the last but one being dated about 307 B.C. by the name of *Λάγος Πτολεμαίου, Μακεδών*, son of Ptolemy Soter, and *Εὐαίνετος Σιλάνου Μακεδών*, his admiral. The festivals recorded would thus be those of the years ca. 319, 315, 311, 307, and 303 B.C.

OETYLUS.—**The Edict of Diocletian.**—A fragment of the Latin version of the bilingual edict of Diocletian, which was promulgated throughout the empire in 301 A.D., has been discovered at Oetylus, on the eastern coast of the Gulf of Messene, and is interesting as showing that this place, which has kept its name unaltered from the Homeric age to the present day, was an important centre in the fourth century after Christ. (E. S. FORSTER, *J.H.S.* XXV, 1905, pp. 260–262.)

OLYMPIA.—**Erection of Two Columns of the Heraeum.**—In *Athen. Mith.* XXX, 1905, pp. 157–172 (2 pls.; 7 figs.), G. KAWERAU gives a detailed account of the erection, at the expense of Mr. Karl Schütte, of Bremen, of two columns of the Heraeum at Olympia. The columns chosen were the two nearest the southeast corner column, one on the east front and one on the south side. These columns are entire, except that some relatively small pieces had to be set in. By their erection certain details concerning the attachment of votive tablets and the metal barriers (*Gitter*) between the columns are made clearer. The appearance of the ruin is also greatly improved. Examination showed that the erection of any of the columns of the temple of Zeus, which was at first intended, is virtually impossible.

TANAGRA.—**Funerary Inscriptions.**—The following inscriptions, on gravestones at Tanagra, are published by L. BIZARD, in *B.C.H.* XXIX, 1905, p. 372 : (1) *Ἀγαθοκλείς*, (2) *Εὐτιούχα*, (3) *Πειλεκρίτα*.

TENOS.—**Archaic Vases with Reliefs.**—In *R. Arch.* VI, 1905, pp. 286–291 (3 figs.), P. GRAINDOR describes and discusses some fragments of archaic vases with hand-made reliefs, found at Tenos, where they now are. They show various influences, especially geometric and Boeotian.

THERMON.—**Inscriptions.**—In the débris of the temple of Apollo at Thermon was found a hollow bronze stele bearing the text of a treaty between the Acarnanians and the Aetolians, which fixes the Achelous River as the boundary between them, and provides for political and property rights in either state of the citizens of the other, for the right of intermarriage, and for a defensive alliance, with specifications as to the nature and amount of assistance to be furnished in case of invasion. This treaty is important as evidence that neither of the two states was at this time (280–272 B.C.) subject to Pyrrhus, as has been supposed. The reverse of the same stele bears a later inscription (probably soon after 270 B.C.) recording the decision of a land-commission fixing the boundary between Oeniadae and Metropolis, which are now included in a province subject to the Aetolians. Worthy of mention among the other inscriptions found on the site are a resolution of amity with the Magnetes on the Maeander and title inscriptions on an

exedra for bronze statues of various members of the Ptolemaic dynasty, set up during the reign of Ptolemy III Euergetes, who here appears to have had four sons, only three having previously been known. (GEORGIOS SOTERIADES, *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.* 1905, pp. 55-100; pl. 2.)

TIRYNS. — **An Early Palace.** — In January and February, 1905, L. Curtius and H. Hepding found at Tiryns, beneath the palace excavated by Schliemann, remains of an earlier palace of similar plan. The so-called "Opfergrube" in the large court proves to be a later addition to a well-preserved round altar of squared stones, coated with stucco. Its diameter was 1.80 m. It may have been the Homeric tholos. The early pottery was carefully collected and will be described in a later number. (*Athen. Mith.* XXX, 1905, pp. 151 f.)

ITALY

Archaeology in Italy in 1904. — In **Sardinia** archaic native bronzes are among the finds, and in the northwest part of the island are grotto tombs containing objects like the oldest Sicel remains. In **Sicily**, graves near **Caltagirone** show remains of all three periods, and some vases like the Villanova urns found with Mycenaean gold rings. Near **Catania** are graves of the second and third periods, and below them remains of the first period. At **San Mauro** are the remains of a palace or nobleman's residence, with older huts under it, in which an archaic inscription on a metal plate was found. At **Lentini** an archaic Greek Apollo torso was found, and at **Cammarina** late Greek vases in poor graves. In the quarries of Santa Venera at **Syracuse** are votive niches, in one of which the plaque still remains. In the province of Bari, at **Molfetta**, are two neolithic settlements that are not continuous, and a Mycenaean settlement, while on the rocky highland of **Murge** graves have been explored by Jatta, in which are furnishings of the early iron age and of Istrian character. The burial chambers of slabs or small stones are perhaps derived from the covered *loculus*. Among the Attic and other vases found at **Pisticci** is a fine fifth-century piece, on which Eriphyle is seen at her loom. Further evidences of a sanctuary of Isis have been found at **Beneventum** and mediaeval remains at **Pistoia**. The site of **Ostra**, with baths, theatre, temple, etc., is settled by excavations. At **Norba** the coins are from the fourth century down, and on a terrace are graves of late Villanova type. The mosaic of Palestrina, which is now published, shows a column as the symbol or home of the deity. In the **Roman Forum**, in the foundations of the supposed equestrian statue of Domitian, was a stone box containing, along with the foundation deposit, some seventh-century vases which were probably dug up from old graves on the site. A large basis in front of the temple of Divus Julius is probably for an imperial statue. Sculptures found in **Rome** are an archaic female statue of a date not far from that of the 'Apollo on the Omphalus,' a headless herm marked Ennius, and seated torsos of a philosopher or orator and a poet, the latter inscribed Ζεύξις ἐποίησεν. A large imperial relief is noteworthy for the effect of perspective got by diminishing the height from almost life-size figures in the foreground to the building (temple of Quirinus?) in the background. (E. PETERSEN, *Arch. Anz.* 1905, pp. 70-73.)

ESTE. — **An Oculist's Seal.** — In *Not. Scavi*, 1904, pp. 431-435 (fig.), G. GHIRARDINI describes an oculist's seal recently found at Este. It bears on four sides the man's name and the names of four different remedies, with the

diseases for which they were intended. It dates probably from the second half of the first century after Christ. Seals of this sort were used for marking medicines prepared for sale. In the territory of Este there recently came to light the tomb of a physician, surgeon, and pharmacist, with surgical instruments and prepared medicines marked with a seal of this kind.

Various Antiquities.—In *Not. Scavi*, 1905, pp. 3–10 (5 figs.), A. PROSDOCIMI describes antiquities recently found in Este and its neighborhood. These include a Roman mosaic pavement, beneath which was a pre-Roman pavement formed of large vase-fragments; a *stutula* of the third period, made of bronze plates; two bronze bases, at least one of which served as support for a statuette; a bronze bell; and various walls and other remains which indicate the existence of important buildings in that part of Monselice which is called *Muraglie*.

FERENTO.—**A Necropolis.**—Excavations at Ferento, on the hill called Talone, have brought to light numerous remains of an Etrusco-Roman necropolis. All the tombs had been already despoiled of most of their contents. They consisted generally of rectangular chambers, having in the middle of the floor a rectangular depression, around which were the shelves for sarcophagi. In most of the tombs peperino sarcophagi were found, cut from one, or, in some cases, from two stones, and having a single stone for cover. Many small objects still remained. These included terra-cotta and bronze vases, mirrors, and fragments of candelabra; iron spearheads and an iron strigil; and a glass vase. The necropolis is of the third and second centuries B.C. (L. PERNIER, *Not. Scavi*, 1905, pp. 31–37; 2 figs.)

GALLIZIA.—**A Roman Necropolis.**—At various times objects have been found at Gallizia, near Turbigo, in the province of Milan, indicating the existence of an ancient necropolis. Most interesting was a large amphora, containing a bronze plate, on which was represented a warrior mounting a chariot. Systematic excavations in 1904 showed that the necropolis was Roman and not earlier than the beginning of the empire. The graves were evidently those of poor people, — probably a pastoral community. Numerous vases were found, but few objects of bronze and few ornaments. The bodies had been cremated. The urn was placed in the ground entirely unprotected or was surrounded by small stones or was placed in a square tomb formed of tiles. (S. RICCI, *Not. Scavi*, 1904, pp. 576–385.)

MOLFETTA.—**TARENTUM.**—**MATERA.**—**Prehellenic Greek Remains.**—In *Berl. Phil. W.* December 16, 1905, M. MAYER briefly describes and discusses early remains from Molfetta, Tarentum, and Matera, especially pottery resembling that found by Soteriades in Boeotia and Phocis (*Athen. Mith.* XXX, 1905, pp. 113 ff.; see above, p. 102). Evidently visitors came from the east to Lower Italy in Mycenaean and pre-Mycenaean times.

NORBA.—**Walls, Terraces, Coins, and Sculptures.**—In *Not. Scavi*, 1904, pp. 403–423 (13 figs.), L. SAVIGNONI and R. MENGARELLI give an account of excavations at Norba and in its neighborhood in 1903. An effort to find the necropolis of Norba was without result, excepting the discovery of the mediaeval cemetery of Ninfa. In the town of Norba, near the temple of Juno, many votive objects were found, — heads, figurines, vases, and coins. Northeast of the temple of Juno a reservoir was found, and near the Porta Signina, a large cistern. A careful study was made of

the terraces supported by polygonal walls on the hill above the Abbey of Volvisciolo. This system of terraces evidently constituted a town, thus built for the purpose of defence. Vase-fragments showed that it was not later than the first age of iron. On one of the terraces a tomb was found, containing complete vases, fibulae, and ornaments. The tomb is coeval with those of Caracupa, and represents a similar population, which is earlier than that of the settlement of the terraces.

L. CESANO (*ibid.* pp. 423-430) describes the coins found in the course of the work.

Ibid. pp. 444-457 (19 figs.), G. MORETTI describes the sculptured fragments found in the excavations. These are nearly all of terra-cotta. In the excavation of the temple of Diana statuettes of Cupid were found, in a more or less fragmentary condition; also a statuette of Aphrodite of a type hitherto unknown for terra-cotta. There was also a fragment of a terra-cotta frieze, with remains of a female figure, possibly a Victory. A vase-fragment was inscribed with the name of Diana. In the excavation of the temple of Juno many architectural fragments and statuettes were found; also a female head, wearing a diadem, possibly a representation of Juno. There were also figurines formed of thin bronze plates, and black vases. Sculptured travertine fragments of the Christian Church were found.

OSTIA. — **Inscribed Water-pipe and Dolia.** — Lead water-pipes have recently been found at Ostia between the theatre and the temple of Vulcan. One was inscribed with a formula hitherto unknown: *rei publicae colonorum Ostiensium*. (G. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1905, fasc. 4, p. 84.) Thirty-five *dolia* set in the floor, to contain grain, have been found. Many are patched with lead. Twenty-three have legible marks of capacity, — $28\frac{1}{2}$ to 47 *amphorae*. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Roma*, XXXIII, 1905, pp. 111-112.)

PALESTRINA. — **The Calendar of Verrius Flaccus.** — A new fragment of the calendar of Verrius Flaccus has been found in the imperial forum of Praeneste at Palestrina. It contains four fragmentary lines referring to the festival of Quirinus on the 17th of February, and a fifth line referring, possibly, to the *feriae Fornacalium* on the 18th. (A. SBARDELLA, *Not. Scavi*, 1904, pp. 393-395.) O. MARUCCHI (*ibid.* pp. 395-397) discusses the meaning of the fragment, and gives two restorations. He refers the last line to the *feriae stultorum*, occurring on the same day as the festival of Quirinus.

Terra-cottas and Other Objects. — Near Palestrina various ancient objects were found during the winter of 1904-5. From tombs of various periods came cinerary urns of tufa, containing mirrors and vases. In the same place were found many other mirrors, as well as coins, strigils, fibulae, etc.; also many sepulchral *cippi*, some inscribed with names. From a very ancient temple in this neighborhood came thirty small terra-cotta statuettes, fragments of others, vases, and ornamental terra-cottas belonging to the decoration of the temple. (G. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1905, pp. 122-123.) A. PASQUI (*ibid.* pp. 124-127; 4 figs.) describes the terra-cotta fragments of the temple. Two slabs symbolize the passage of souls to the lower world; unarmed warriors, accompanied by piper and augur, are represented riding in chariots. There were also fragments of large reliefs and several heads of statues, one of which represented Helios. The heads indicate artistic ability more highly developed than that shown in the frieze.

POPULONIA. — Attic Vases and Other Objects. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1905, pp. 54–70 (9 figs.), L. A. MILANI describes ancient objects found during the past few years in clandestine excavations on the site of Populonia. These include many terra-cotta and bronze vases, bronze utensils, and gold jewellery. A red-and-white-figured *crater* represents a fight between Greeks and Trojans and, possibly, the fate of Troilus. The most important discovery occurred toward the end of the year 1903, when there were found in the locality of S. Cerbone, at Porto Baratti, a group of Etruscan bronzes and two red-figured *hydriae* decorated with gold. These are the best examples yet found of the type represented by the vase of Meidias in the British Museum. The two vases form a pair, the pictures representing the same myth, the apotheosis of Phaon, son of Apollo; in one he is still on earth, in the other he is being taken up to the sky. On the first vase he is called Phaon; on the second, Adonios. The pictures show the direct influence of Phidias and Polygnotus and are probably copied from two wall pictures of the time of Pericles.

POMPEII. — Houses, with Paintings, one of which refers to the Origin of Rome. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1905, pp. 85–97 (2 figs.), A. SOGLIANO describes a house (Reg. V, Ins. 4) excavated at Pompeii during the months from December, 1902, to March, 1903. The house contains sixteen rooms. The outside walls are of irregular pieces of limestone and scoriae, with regular blocks of limestone or tufa at the corners. In front, besides the principal entrance, there is also an entrance to what was probably a stable. The front is covered with rough white plaster, and has a high plinth of brick. There are several *graffiti*, two of which give the Latin alphabet in confused order. At the left of the main entrance is a painting of Mercury; at the right, a ship, with sails set, sailors, and fish in the water. At the entrance are limestone pilasters. The iron hinges of the doors are still *in situ*. An iron lock containing the key was found. On either side of the entrance passage is a seat. The atrium was, possibly, entirely roofed; there is no *impluvium*. There were stairs from the atrium to the second story and another flight from a room at the rear of the atrium. Opening from the atrium are a triclinium, with traces of wooden couches, chambers with wall paintings representing chiefly animals, an *apotheca*, and a kitchen and *latrina*. The kitchen has a chimney of terra-cotta and a painting of serpents and altar. In the rear of the house is a large enclosed garden, with permanent triclinium enclosing a table with fine marble top. In a large room at the rear of the house was the only Pompeian picture which refers to the origin of Rome (see *Am. J. Arch.* 1905, p. 480). The picture has been removed to the Naples Museum.

Ibid., pp. 128–138 (3 figs.), A. SOGLIANO continues his description of excavations at Pompeii from December, 1902, to the end of March, 1906. A large part of the house at the northwest corner of Reg. V, Ins. 4, has been cleared. The outside walls are of *opus incertum*, covered with stucco, with a high red plinth. The painted inscriptions and *graffiti* on the outside of the house were published in *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 211 f., and pp. 399 f. The walls of the *fauces* are decorated with pictures of birds. The atrium is Tuscan, and almost square, with a drain running from the *impluvium* under the *fauces* to the street. On one side of the *impluvium* is a marble table supported by the figure of an animal. Close by is a cistern, the edge of its

terra-cotta *puteal* being supported by four Caryatides. On one wall of the atrium is a picture of Mercury, with *omphalos* and serpent at his feet. Wooden stairs led from the atrium to an upper story. In the front of the house is a *triclinium*; this has a floor of *opus signinum*, with a rectangular space of white mosaic in the centre, surrounded by an ornamental border. There is only one *ala*, which evidently communicated with the kitchen, not yet excavated. The walls of the *tablinum* are decorated with figures representing the four seasons. At the back of the house is a *viridarium*; in this is a cistern, which, by means of a pipe still well preserved, caught the water from the roof of a neighboring house.

ROME. — The Excavations in the Forum. — *Röm. Mith.* XX, 1905, pp. 1-119 (4 pls.; 52 figs.), contains a full account of excavations in the Forum, 1902 to 1904, by CHR. HÜLSEN, who includes brief reviews of recent literature on the Forum.

Prehistoric Tombs in the Forum. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1905, pp. 145-193 (81 figs.), G. BONI gives a minute description of the contents of prehistoric tombs recently opened in the Roman Forum. All but one were trench tombs and, in most cases, still contained fragments of the skeleton; in the only one which represented the custom of cremation, the cinerary urn was enclosed in a *dolium*, which was buried in a circular hole. The contents of the tombs were very abundant. Besides numerous vases, there were fibulae of various sorts, bronze and iron bracelets, amber earrings, a necklace of amber and glass, bronze finger-rings, and other ornaments.

A Sepulchral Chamber with a Relief. — On the Via Salaria, in excavations for the new Corso di Porta Pinciana, a well-preserved sepulchral chamber was found under the pavement of a columbarium previously explored. In this chamber were found numerous sepulchral inscriptions, complete or fragmentary, one of which names a place hitherto unknown in the topography of Rome, — the *lucus Feroniae* evidently connected with the sanctuary of Feronia in the Campus Martius. There were also many vases and lamps. The most interesting feature of this chamber was a small shrine on the wall opposite the entrance; a part of the front of this was formed by a terra-cotta slab, on which a theatrical scene was represented. Elsewhere, in the work on the new street, other sepulchral inscriptions have been found. (G. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1905, pp. 12-19; 2 figs.) G. E. RIZZO (*ibid.* pp. 19-24; fig.) describes and briefly discusses the terra-cotta relief found in the sepulchral chamber. The slab is well preserved, the colors are bright. It shows the scene wall of a theatre with Corinthian pilasters at the sides, and a frieze at the top. Three doors are represented, with elaborate architectural details. On each side of the central door are two Ionic columns, supporting entablature and pediment. Between these architectural members and the frieze at the top of the relief are tripods, *hermae*, and a Nereid mounted on a sea animal. Five persons are represented on the stage, — at the right, a man; in the centre, a woman leading a child; at the left, a young man and a young woman, evidently the chorus. The last two wear no masks or *cothurni*. The relief is probably Roman work of the early empire, and is a copy of a Hellenistic original. The scene possibly represents Andromache, when she is told that the Greeks have decided to kill Astyanax, and the play is, perhaps, the *Aichmalotides* of Sophocles.

Sculptures in Recent Excavations.—In *CL. R.* XIX, 1905, pp. 328–330, THOMAS ASHBY, Jr., reports the discovery of a building near S. Stefano Rotondo, probably the *Castra Peregrina*. Some inscriptions and brick stamps were found here, and two interesting fragments of sculpture: a life-size marble head resembling that of the Eros of St. Petersburg (*Lex. Myth.* I, 1355), and a plaster head of a bearded Heracles, about three feet in height, decorated with color and gilding. The discovery of early pre-Roman remains at Norba is also reported.

The Museum Baracco.—The collection of ancient sculptures presented by Baron Giovanni Baracco to the city of Rome is exhibited in a building erected for the purpose by the giver on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, near the Ponte S. Angelo. The building and the sculptures are briefly described by F. BRUNSWICK, *Berl. Phil. W.* September 16, 1905, coll. 1197–1199. The sculptures number nearly two hundred, for the most part works of Greek art, with a few Babylonian, Assyrian, Egyptian, Etruscan, and Roman specimens. The quality of the collection is admirable.

Various Minor Discoveries.—The following minor discoveries in and near Rome are reported by G. GATTI: Near the church of S. Stefano Rotondo, a marble base, bearing a fragmentary Greek inscription. Near the Cavalleggeri gate, a cinerary urn, with sepulchral inscription. On the Via Portuense, five or six miles from Rome, a block of travertine, with a votive inscription of the *aerarii*. On the Via Salaria, a cinerary urn with sepulchral inscription. (*Not. Scavi*, 1904, pp. 365–367.) In Via di St. Stefano Rotondo, seven tombs, having brick walls and tiled roof. Near the Cavalleggeri gate, fragmentary statues and architectural fragments. In Via Portuense, more than fifty tiled tombs, nearly all in a damaged condition. In the same place, in the vineyard of the Marquis Pellegrini, the Jewish cemetery has come to light, discovered in 1602, but the site of which was afterwards forgotten; fragmentary inscriptions were found here. In Via Salaria, three sepulchral inscriptions. (*Ibid*, 1904, pp. 390–392.) Under Via dei Soldati, an ancient paved road and a marble pedestal bearing a part of an inscription, which states that the statue was erected by Glabrio Faustus, consul in 438 A.D., in honor of his great-grandfather, who was probably Acilius Severus, consul in 323. On the Via Laurentina, a small marble sarcophagus, with sepulchral inscription. On the Via Salaria, seven miles from Rome, a brick tomb, containing two peperino sarcophagi; an inscription on the tomb has the name, Ti. Atronius Apollo, the gentile name being hitherto unknown. (*Ibid*, 1904, pp. 401–492; *B. Com. Roma*, XXXIII, 1905, pp. 110 f.) In Via S. Stefano Rotondo, two sepulchral inscriptions. In excavating for the new street, Corso di Porta Pinciana, extensive remains have been found of columbaria, belonging to the cemetery which followed the course of the ancient Via Salaria. The tombs are generally small and poor; they date from the end of the republic and the beginning of the empire. Numerous sepulchral inscriptions have been found, including a metrical one of six verses; also common vases and lamps. (*Not. Scavi*, 1904, pp. 436–443.) Near St. Stefano Rotondo, on the Caelian, a marble base and column; on the same spot, at greater depth, two tombs, made of tiles, containing skeletons, but nothing else. In Via Ludovico Muratori, a stairway of peperino, with enclosing walls of tufa *opus reticulatum*. At the corner of Via Collina and

Via Boncampagni, a fragment of a large sculptured frieze. In the work on the new Corso di Porta Pinciana, tombs, sepulchral inscriptions, and lamps. (*Ibid.* 1905, pp. 37-39, cf. pp. 12 ff.) On the south slope of the Quirinal, in the Via S. Agata dei Goti, at a depth of 6 m., a piece of polygonal street-paving of late date, and at a depth of 11.40 m. near by, a mosaic floor of imperial times have been found; still lower, a wall of tufa blocks. Besides fragments of columns of different marbles, reliefs, and archaic burial urns, a fragment of a sepulchral inscription came to light. The rest is in the Vatican, but the present piece has been missing since the seventeenth century. (*B. Com. Roma*, XXXIII, 1905, pp. 195-107.) Where the Viale Principessa Margherita enters the piazza inside the Porta Maggiore, an ancient brick pilaster, a brick wall, and a well of tufa *opus reticulatum* have been found. In Piazza Fiammetta, a marble fragment decorated with a male figure in high relief. On the new Corso Pinciano, a sepulchral chamber; an inscription, vases, and lamps. On Via Tuscolana, near Porta Furba, a mosaic floor, belonging to a Roman villa. (*Not. Scavi*, 1905; fasc. 3, pp. 70-72; fig.) On the Caelian, near S. Stefano Rotondo, at a depth of only 1.70 m., a piece of street paving, with an adjoining room of a private house, have been discovered in excavations for the new English hospital. The room is paved with *opus sectile* (fourth century, probably). Near this, but 3 m. deep, two tombs were found, roofed with tiles; also a small tufa sarcophagus, an inscribed cippus, a fragmentary inscription relating to the *peregrini*, etc. (*B. Com. Roma*, XXXIII, 1905, pp. 108-109.) Near S. Stefano Rotondo, architectural fragments and a part of a small statuette were found. Near the church of S. Bernardino da Siena, fragmentary vases, ancient and mediaeval. On Viale Manzoni, the pavement of an ancient street and the torso of a male statue. Near Sta. Croce in Gerusalemme, a fragment of a Christian sarcophagus, a part of a small marble fountain, a sepulchral inscription, and brick stamps. At the corner of Via Lazio and Via Lombardia, a drain of the first century. On Via Marforio, in excavation for the monument of Victor Emanuel, architectural fragments. At the corner of Via de' Coronari and Piazza Fiammetta, a fragment of an ancient Christian inscription. On Via Portuense, in the Vigna Ercole, an atrium with mosaic floor, and the peperino bases of eight columns still *in situ*; there are slight remains of the walls, which preserve traces of painting. On the new Corso di Porta Pinciana, two columbaria, containing inscriptions, vases, and lamps. One of the columbaria belonged to the freedmen and slaves of Caecilia Metella, wife of M. Licinius Crassus. (*Not. Scavi*, 1905, pp. 79-83; fig.) In Viale Manzoni, another piece of the pavement of the ancient street previously discovered; also brick walls, and two pilasters, between which is a marble sill. Between Via Lazio and Via Lombardia, a terra-cotta antefix, having in relief a woman's head between two dolphins. On the new Corso di Porta Pinciana, sepulchral inscriptions. On Via Labicana, a piece of ancient road, which probably connected the Via Labicana with the Via Praenestina; also remains of a sepulchral monument, of peperino. On Via Portuense, ancient tombs, of brick. (G. GATTI and E. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1905, pp. 100-101.) Near Sta. Croce in Gerusalemme, a marble head, bearded, of mediocre style. On Via Portuense, terra-cotta antefixes, fragments of terra-cotta friezes, and a fragment of marble cornice with foliage in relief. On the Corso d' Italia, near the church of the Carmelites, sepulchral inscriptions.

On the Corso di Porto Pinciana, sepulchral inscriptions. (G. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1905, pp. 141-144.)

SARDINIA. — Various Discoveries. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1905, A. TARAMELLI describes recent discoveries in Sardinia. At **Cagliari** in the Viale di S. Pietro the remains of a large building have come to light; it evidently faced a street, which followed about the same course as the modern street. In the same locality was found a headless statue of Dionysus, of fine marble. The writer mentions other statues of Dionysus or Pan found in Sardinia, and argues that the importance of their worship was originally due to the extensive cultivation of the vine (pp. 41-57; 7 figs.). Vase fragments and other remains of the eneolithic period have been found at **Nebida** (pp. 24-28). A prehistoric tomb — one of the so-called tombs of the giants — has been found near **Sinnai** in Sardinia. It contained fragments of pottery, a bronze spear head, and a fine bronze sword (p. 139).

SARDINIA. — OLBIA (TERRANOVA). — **Coins.** — A find of 871 Roman silver coins, from 268 B.C. to Caligula has been made. M. Antonius is very numerous represented. There is one coin of Juba I of Numidia, and many of the Roman families, Claudian, Caninian, Pomponian, Voconian, etc. (L. CANTARELLI, *B. Com. Roma*, XXXIII, 1905, pp. 115-116.)

SICILY. — Recent Discoveries. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1904, pp. 367-375 (fig.), P. ORSI describes recent explorations and discoveries in Sicily. At **Pantalica** Byzantine jewellery and gold coins have been found. At **Priolo** two catacombs have been cleared; in one were stucco decorations probably taken from a neighboring Roman villa. At **Lentini** a marble torso, perhaps of an Apollo statue, has been found; it is archaic, and probably of the early fifth century. In the necropolis of **Passo Marinaro** at **Camarina** several hundred graves have been opened; nine large red-figured vases were found, but otherwise the contents were of little importance. A Christian inscription in Greek has come to light in the catacomb of Sta. Croce at Camarina. The Greek necropolis of **Scoglitti**, near Camarina, has been explored, with slight results; the settlement dates from the end of the sixth century B.C. The area of ancient **Gela** has been explored without results. At **Licodia Eubea** tombs have been opened and a late Greek aqueduct has been studied. At **Monte S. Mauro** near **Caltagirone** have been found painted terra-cottas belonging to the architecture of a temple of the seventh or sixth century B.C.; also remains of a large house of the eighth or seventh century B.C., built on the site of a Sicel village of the first and second periods. In the same place the Greek necropolis has been explored; also, at **S. Mauro Sotto**, a Byzantine necropolis. Explorations at **Mineo** were without result of importance. At **Militello**, near Catania, Sicel tombs of the second and third periods have been opened; one tomb was of the first period. A stamped amphora has been found at **Monte Judica** in the province of Catania.

SICILY. — COLLESANO. — Graves and Houses. — Near Collesano, about fifty miles from Palermo, several ancient tombs have been discovered, and the fronts of houses with very unusual ornamentation. Signore Salinas, the director of the National Museum of Palermo, believes that these remains form a part of the ancient Paropa, mentioned by Pliny. (*Nation*, November 2, 1905.)

SICILY. — GRAMMICHELE. — The Necropolis. — The excavations

conducted by P. ORSI near Grammichele, province of Catania, are fully described by him in *B. Paletn. It.* XXXI, 1905, pp. 96-133 (36 figs.). The necropolis proved of unusual interest in the form of the graves, and the quantity of objects in bronze. By the labors of Orsi knowledge of the bronze and transition periods in Sicily has been greatly enriched, and the museum at Syracuse now has a large collection of articles in bronze, fibulae, armillae, knives, etc. Unique among Orsi's finds are bronze cylinders and tubes, also a spindle (?).

VARIOUS MINOR DISCOVERIES.—Pigs of bronze discovered near **Frontone** are discussed by M. RELLINI, with chemical analysis, in *B. Paletn. It.* XXXI, 1905, pp. 13-18. Among many other bronze objects from the tombs at Sta. Lucia, **Görz**, near Trieste, is a unique *crepitaculum*, ornamented, and mounted on a slender handle. (*B. Paletn. It.* XXXI, 1905, pp. 71-72; 1 fig.) A sepulchral inscription recently discovered at **Milan** is noteworthy for the formula *dis deabus Manibus*; and for a *vale* and an *ave* to left and right of the inscription. (L. CANTARELLI, *B. Com. Roma*, XXXIII, 1905, p. 113.)

The following minor discoveries are reported in *Not. Scavi*: Remains of an ancient building of peperino have been uncovered at **Albano Laziale**; also the pavement of a branch of the Via Appia. (1904, pp. 392-393.) A fine marble urn has been found near **Benevento**, containing coins of the Augustan period. (1905, p. 73.) In recent excavations in the Roman amphitheatre of **Bolsena**, the arch of one of the large gates has been uncovered, and a part of the passage under the arena has been cleared. (1905, p. 12.) A collection of 228 imperial coins has been found at **Castelletto Stura** in northern Italy. All are of the period 252 to 270 A.D., and all but two are small bronzes. (1904, pp. 361-365.) Several Samnite tombs have been opened at **Capracotta** in Samnium. They contained bracelets and other ornaments of bronze, iron spearheads, etc. (1904, pp. 397-400; 3 figs.) The head of a colossal marble statue, probably of an empress of the first century, has been found at **Cingoli**. (1905, pp. 53-54.) At **Cinto Caomaggiore** in the province of Venetia a collection of about four thousand coins of the late republic and early empire has been found. Coins of Julius Caesar, Antony, and Augustus are most numerous. The latest is of the year 15 after Christ. (1905, p. 53.) At **Corneto Tarquinia** a tomb of the fifth century B.C. has been opened in which was a picture of a banquet, painted on the tufa wall. The picture has been sawed off and deposited in the Museum at Florence. (1905, p. 78.) A milestone has been found at **Falerone**, bearing an inscription of Magnus Maximus, of the years 387-388. (1904, pp. 389-390.) Two tombs, not earlier than the fourth or fifth century A.D., have been found near **Genzano di Roma**. (1905, p. 121.) A large sarcophagus of Greek marble, with sepulchral inscription, has been found at **Legnaro**, near Padua. (1905, pp. 29-31.) A sepulchral inscription of republican period has been found at **Lugo**. (1904, p. 435.) Several fragmentary inscriptions have been found in or near **Modena**. (1904, pp. 385-387.) A collection of Greek silver coins has been found at **Morccone** in Apulia. (1905, pp. 193-194.) A collection of thirty-two bronze coins of the empire has been found near **Quaregna**. (1905, p. 75.) Two sepulchral inscriptions—one pagan, the other Christian—have been found at **Ravenna** in the church of S. Apollinare in Classe. (1905, p. 11.) In the church of

S. Vitale a sepulchral inscription and another fragmentary inscription have come to light. (1905, p. 99.) An Etruscan tomb has come to light at **Settepiazze**, near Orvieto. It is hollowed out of a block of tufa and contained numerous vases, nearly all of bucchero. (1904, pp. 388-389.) Near **Tivoli** an inscription has been found, containing the names of various freedmen of the *gens Laenia*. (1904, p. 403.) A brick-lined tomb containing two caskets of lead has been found at **Turin**. In niches in the walls there were glass vases and terra-cotta lamps. The tomb dates from the third or fourth century. (1904, pp. 355-360; 5 figs.) Near **Velletri** a collection of votive offerings has been found, consisting of parts of the human body and domestic animals, of terra-cotta. These objects belonged, probably, to the temple of the Sun and the Moon, said to have existed here. (1905, p. 40.) Various objects have recently been found in the province of **Venetia**. These include sepulchral inscriptions, brick stamps, and vases. An ornamental pin and other objects found near **Bagnarola** indicate the diffusion of the ancient Venetian civilization. (1904, pp. 353-355.) At **Vinovo** a tomb has been found and, near by, ancient weapons and a glass vase, probably taken from the tomb at an earlier time. (1904, pp. 375-376.) A Roman tomb of the early empire containing vases and a lamp has been found at **Zola Predosa** in northern Italy. (1904, pp. 387-388.)

SPAIN

ARCHENA. — **Objects of Celtiberian Art.** — SEÑOR ENRIQUE SALAS, of Archena in Murcia, has recently discovered numerous objects, principally jugs and vessels of the Celtiberian era, in red and black clay. One of these — apparently a cinerary urn — bears a representation of three warriors, of whom one, a footman, carries a shield and spear; a second, a horseman, bears a dart; and the third is lying on the ground, wounded by a spear. This scene, both in drawing and technique, recalls the archaic styles of the Cypriote and other ancient Greek ceramics; and in general the newly found *figúlinas* show close connection with the east. (*Athen.* October 14, 1905.)

MÉRIDA. — **Statue from the Mithraeum.** — A headless statue from the Mithraeum at Merida (Emerita) is published by F. CUMONT in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 148-151 (fig.). A nude standing male figure, on whose breast is the mask of a lion, is enfolded by a serpent. The Mithraic Kronos is represented. Beside him is a rock, with some attribute. The rock may be the *petra genetrix*.

FRANCE

AISNE. — **A Bronze Oenochoe.** — A bronze oenochoe, found in 1840 in the canal of the Aisne and now in possession of the Countess G. de Germiny, is published by Count O. COSTA DE BEAUREGARD in *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1905, pp. 157-160 (pl.). Where the handle joins the body of the vase is a fine head of Medusa.

ALISE-SAINTE-REINE. — **Proposed Excavations.** — On the 18th of September, 1905, a conference of archaeologists was held on this site of the ancient Alesia, and it was decided to make a systematic excavation of the spot, only superficially explored under Napoleon III. (*Chron. d. Arts*, September 23, 1905, p. 250; *R. Arch.* VI, 1905, pp. 345-348, from the *Temps*, September 21, 1905.)

ÉVREUX.—**Letters concerning Statues in the Museum.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1905, pp. 109–112, H. OMONT communicates two letters dated in October, 1840, describing the discovery of the bronze statues of Jupiter and Apollo now in the museum at Évreux.

MARSEILLES.—**Egyptian Flints.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 423–441 (12 figs.), Dr. CAPITAN and the Abbé ARNAUD D'AGUEL describe a series of Egyptian flint objects found on an island (Riou) near Marseilles. Below them were neolithic deposits, above them Ligurian pottery, then Greek, then Roman pottery. Apparently Egyptians visited this place in neolithic times or, at any rate, before the Ligurians.

Pottery with Mycenaean Decoration.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 383–387, G. VASSEUR describes specimens of pottery found on the plateau of Baou-Roux, near Simiane, in the neighborhood of Marseilles. This resembles pottery found near Narbonne and in Spain. It is attributed to the twelfth century B.C. and is probably of Iberian manufacture. The name Ibero-Mycenaean is proposed.

MEAUX.—**A God with a Sack.**—In the cabinet Dassy, at Meaux, is a rude high relief representing a seated, beardless, draped person with rudimentary horns who holds a large sack. This is published by G. GAS-SIES (*R. Ét. Anc.* IX, 1905, pp. 372–374; fig.).

NARBONNE.—**Early Pottery.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, p. 283, is an abstract of a report by H. ROUZAUD on investigations in the necropolis of Montlaurès, at Narbonne. About eight hundred graves, all violated, were found. Fragments of pottery, identical with that found by Paris and Engel in Spain, indicate that commerce between Gaul and Spain existed before the sixth century B.C.

PARIS.—**Small Antiquities.**—In excavations in 1904 at the corner of the Rue d'Ulm and the Place du Panthéon various small Gallo-Roman objects were found, including several bronze coins with effigies of Augustus, Nero, and Domitian, and a bronze vase containing seventy-three small coins extending from Gallienus to Probus. A small Roman bronze bust of Venus and a Jewish epitaph of the thirteenth century were found at the same place. (CH. MAGNE, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1905, pp. 135–140; fig.)

The Statue of Gudea.—There is now exhibited in the Louvre the statuette—perhaps about a third the size of life—representing Gudea, of which the body was discovered by De Sarzec and the head by his successor, Captain Croz. An examination of the monument leaves no possible doubt that the head and the body were originally connected; but what principally strikes one about it is the extreme disproportion of the two parts. The likeness between this and the statue known as No. 1 in the Cairo Museum is extraordinary, and leads to the conclusion that it must be the result of conscious imitation. (*Athen.* August 19, 1905.)

Cretan Painting in the Louvre.—The Cretan painting acquired by the Louvre in 1904 (*Am. J. Arch.* 1905, p. 362) is described and published by A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE in *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1905, pp. 147–151 (fig.), who suggests that it may have come originally from Cnossus. Two fragments of libation tables from the cave of Psychro and some further Cretan objects are also mentioned.

A Manuscript of Boissard.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 544–555, CH. HUELSSEN describes and discusses a small folio manuscript, with draw-

ings, by J. J. Boissard, in the Bibliothèque Nationale. It is of some importance as an aid in determining the value of parts of his work. *Ibid.* p. 559, Huelsen adds that in a manuscript recently acquired by the Bibliothèque Nationale (a fragment of an autobiography of Boissard) it is stated that his *volumen inscriptionum* was not destroyed when many of his other belongings were burned.

GERMANY

THE REICHSLIMESKOMMISSION IN 1904.—Of the final publication, parts 21–23 of Section B, which deals with the military posts (*castris*), appeared during the year, and substantial progress was made on many other parts. Although the field work was supposed to be finished, it was found necessary to conduct further excavation in the fort at Urspring, near Ulm in the Swabian Alps, as this border region between Upper Germany and Rhaetia is important for the history of the Roman occupation. This fort was in use from the time of Domitian until about the year 155 or 160. A large unknown fort with both earth-wall and stone-wall periods was discovered at Westernbach, not far from Ohringen, and this suggests the possible existence of other unknown positions. (E. FABRICIUS, *Arch. Anz.* 1905, pp. 109–112).

MAINZ.—**A Plate with Oculist's Stamp.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1905, pp. 141–143, E. ESPÉRANDIEU records (after Körber) the discovery at Mainz of a plate of "Samian" ware on which is stamped the inscription *L. Jul(i) Senis cro[cod(es) ad aspritu(dinem)*, practically identical with one in the British Museum. The plate was evidently stamped by an oculist with his seal. A new oculist's seal (the 220th to date) is reported from Mainz, giving the name *A. Olius Mar(...)*.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

ARCHAEOLOGY IN AUSTRIA IN 1904.—The only noteworthy discovery during the year was on the long uninhabited island of Brioni Grande, off Pola, where remains of villas and temples of the time of Augustus and other early emperors were found. (*Arch. Anz.* 1905, p. 101. See *Am. J. Arch.* 1905, p. 130.)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN HUNGARY IN 1904.—At **Aquincum** (Buda-Pest) and various other places in Pannonia, remains of Roman streets, buildings, and graves have been found, with coins and small objects of silver, iron, bronze, pottery, etc., but not many inscriptions. The stone piers of a Roman bridge over the Szamos have come to light at **Dés** in Dacia (Transylvania). (G. VON FINÁLY, *Arch. Anz.* 1905, pp. 101–102.)

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN 1904.—In *Mitth. Anth. Ges.* XXXV, 1905, pp. [22]–[40] are reports (with 11 figs.) on anthropological discoveries in Austria-Hungary in 1904. *Ibid.* p. [4] f. (fig.) the continuation of excavations in the cave "Jama pod Kalem," near Nabresina, where prehistoric remains, chiefly of bone, have been found, is reported.

DALMATIA.—AEQUUM (NEAR SPALATO).—**An Honorary Inscription.**—An inscription of Hadrian's time in honor of Cn. Julius Severus is of interest in connection with a previously discovered inscription in the same province. (L. CANTARELLI, *B. Com. Roma*, XXXIII, 1905, p. 117.)

VIENNA. — **An Exhibition of Locks and Keys.** — An exhibition of locks and keys of the Roman, Gothic, renaissance, and baroque periods, chiefly from private collections, was held in Vienna in April-May, 1905. One of the Roman collections is now the property of the state. A late Roman key with bronze handle in the form of a recumbent lion or dog is described and illustrated in *Arch. Anz.* 1905, p. 151.

GREAT BRITAIN

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ENGLAND IN 1904. — During excavations on the north side of the baths at **Silchester** (Calleva) an older stamped brick was found which may belong to an imperial establishment there in the time of Nero. At **Caerwent** (Venta Silurum) many houses have been uncovered, the entire circuit of the Roman camp is traced, and near the newly found south gate an inscription has been found to Mars Lenus, Ocellus, Vellaunus, names of which the first has been known in the Moselle region, the second in northern England, and the third not at all. At **Barhill**, at the wall of Antoninus Pius, the smaller fort of Agricola within the later one of Antoninus has been traced all around and found to have only one entrance protected by long outer walls. The curious roughly finished bars of iron that have been found in several places are now identified with Caesar's *taleae ferreae* (*B.G.* V, 12) which the Britons used in trading. (F. HAVERFIELD, *Arch. Anz.* 1905, pp. 97-99; *Athen.* February 26, 1905.)

CAERWENT. — **The Excavations.** — An elaborate publication of the results of the excavations at Caerwent, by T. ASHBY, Jr., A. E. HUBB, and A. T. MARTIN is published in *Archaeologia*, LIX, i, 1905, pp. 87-124 (4 pls.; 18 figs.). The walls, gates, houses, and other buildings, as well as smaller objects found, are discussed in detail. In *Athen.* August 5, 1905, the beginning of the sixth season's work is recorded. Attention was being directed to the south gate.

LONDON. — **Roman Remains on the Site of Newgate Prison.** — In *Archaeologia*, LIX, i, 1905, pp. 125-142 (7 pls.; 3 figs.), PHILIP NORMAN describes the remains of the Roman wall and gate found in excavations on the site of Newgate prison (now removed) in 1903-1904. There was evidently a wall, moat, and gate at this point. Small objects found were of little importance.

A Roman Bath in Cannon Street. — At a depth of seventeen feet below the level of Cannon Street remains of a small Roman bath, and on the same level a small vase and a fragment of pottery, perhaps "Samian," were found. (*Athen.* November 25, 1905.)

NEWSTEAD. — **A Roman Camp.** — The excavations by the Scottish Society of Antiquaries at Newstead, near Melrose, have disclosed a Roman camp of fourteen acres, with traces of baths, ditches, ramparts, and the foundations of five barrack-like buildings 200 feet in length. The buildings are separated from each other by roads 29 feet wide, having footpaths on one side. A sixth building, 190 feet by 35 feet, is of better masonry. Behind the building is another, which may have been a storehouse. The usual rough pottery has been found, with Samian ware, and a circular brooch of pale blue enamel, with six round spots of red enamel. The coins include those of Nero, Domitian, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Trajan. Other relics are a bronze stilus, iron spikes, spear head, and a section of water-pipe. The more

important finds have been sent to the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. The camp is much larger than any of those examined by the Antiquaries on the Antonine wall. The making of the North British Railway here in 1846 cut through an old series of burial pits, evidently Roman. Newstead may be the site of Trimontium. (*Athen.* July 8, 1905.) The membership of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland numbers 706. The results of the excavations upon four prehistoric forts in Argyllshire and of the Roman forts at Rough Castle and at Barhill will be given in the next volume of the *Proceedings*. (*Athen.* Dec. 9, 1905.)

AFRICA

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN NORTHERN AFRICA.—A critical summary of recent publications and other information on the archaeology of Tunis and Algeria is given by A. SCHULTEN in *Arch. Anz.* 1905, pp. 73–95 (11 figs.). At **Carthage** Falbe's quadrilateral is identified with the mole built by the Carthaginians and used by Scipio as a base of operations against the city, and Scipio's dam for cutting off the entrance to the harbors with the structure whose remains are found on the sea-bottom along the shore farther south. Not far from the war harbor have been found heaps of stone missiles for balistae and terra-cotta sling bullets, the larger ones marked with Punic characters of the second century B.C. The strictly rectangular plan of the Roman colony has been laid bare and is gradually being filled in by the discovery of the buildings, which include now the theatre as well as the odeum and some of the palatial residences in the usual African peristyle form without atrium. It was a city of terraces, like Genoa. The streets running parallel with the base of the hill were much more numerous and narrower than those running up the hill. Under the terraces are galleries which may have been used as bazaars. One house contains a landscape on the wall in Roman mosaic, a style hitherto known only in the fountain niches of Pompeii. A mosaic floor giving the plan of a seaport town, perhaps Carthage itself, is unfortunately very badly preserved. Another, of the fifth century after Christ, represents a female figure with nimbus, standing between two candelabra, which may possibly be a personification of the city, rather than a Christian saint. A colossal statue of Apollo leaning on the tripod, found in the orchestra of the theatre, a bronze head of Helios (?) from one of the galleries, and a colossal mask from the outer decorations of the theatre, are to be noted. In the Punic cemetery at **Hadrumentum** was found a drinking vessel in the form of the drunken slave of comedy, with short tunic, jug, and ivy wreath. The Roman cemetery has as the prevailing type of monument a half-cylinder of masonry covered with cement, though the other varieties used in Africa are also represented, among them the underground chamber with tube for pouring in offerings. **Thugga** is an irregular and picturesque hill town with its public buildings grouped about a piazza and a piazzetta. The numerous temples are in apse form. Basins on the sides of the street leading to the temple of Caelestis may be for Oriental religious ablutions. At **Gigthis** the parts immediately adjoining the forum are laid out with strict Roman symmetry, in contrast to the surrounding quarter. There are here many small shrines consisting of hardly more than a statue of the god with a space reserved about it. A fine peristyle house with a second story and one mosaic floor has been cleared at **Bulla Regia**. A curious mosaic at **Thenae** combines the favorite marine

and chariot scenes by putting the chariots drawn by dolphins into the sea. Here and at Hadrumentum the tombs are sometimes painted on the outside. Other subjects of mosaics are Venus surrounded by playful amoretti, and a Medusa head with wide-open eyes, majestic features, and snakes in the wild hair, resembling the Rondanini head and evidently apotropaic. The ship mosaic at **Ain-Medina** is conjectured to take its literary part from Suetonius's *Prata* and to be of Hadrian's time. The rare subject of Hero and Leander is found as a mosaic and in a relief from near **Zaghuân**. A relief from the newly discovered **Thabborâ** represents the giants storming the pine-clad height of Olympus. A head-band ornamented in relief, from the forehead of a corpse at **Thala**, is probably an amulet. The highroad from **Gabes** to **Tebessa** with its branches has been traced. A new fort on the Limes Tripolitanus is found in the passes 12 km. northeast of **Tlallet**. It shows long use and numerous alterations. Inscriptions found along the railway to **El Kei** give the names of provincial officers and of the town **Felix Thabborâ**.

In **Algeria**, the type of house common in Africa, the arrangement, size, and number of insulae and houses, especially in Trajan's colonies of veterans, have been studied. **Timgad**, one of these colonies, is on a modest scale, and the houses measure only 29×10 m. This city has been pretty thoroughly explored, but has yielded only five mosaic pavements. One floor of Nereids is especially well done, and one of Antiope with a tambourine pursued by Zeus disguised as a shepherd is interesting for the subject, and for the spelling in the inscription, *Philadelfis vita*. Little clay animals found in the market may be some sort of advertisement. There are nine Christian basilicas in this small town. The finest private house, that of Sertius, has a fish-pool with twenty-three compartments for breeding. The west gate is an Arch of Trajan, but not in its original form, as it has disengaged columns in front. The streets were lined with shops and decorated with colonnades in Oriental style, as were probably those of Carthage. A large building with one main apse and eight side niches is almost certainly designated by an inscription as the library, and, with those at Ephesus and Pergamon, helps to identify a similar building at Pompeii. The apse has bases for decorative statues. Inscriptions show that the grammarian Pomponianus was one of the important men of this town. The Archaeological Society of Constantine, which has just passed its fiftieth anniversary, has done much to preserve the antiquities in that neighborhood, but in Algeria as a whole the absence of laws and of official supervision permits an immense amount of destruction. An inscription from **Lambaesis** gives *apotheca* as the name of the wine cellar from which wine for libations was given out to the soldiers. An inscription from **Sitifi** joins Liber with Magna Mater and Attis, an indication of the early introduction of the Phrygian cult into half-Semitic Africa along with that of Baal and Caelestis. The ceremonial car, *carpentum*, is here found for the first time in an inscription. An early Christian cemetery near **Rusicade** is in the form of an *area* surrounded by a wall and with the mausoleum of a saint in the centre, beside which (*ad sanctos*) the dead were laid. The second part of the Archaeological Atlas of Algeria shows the great number of Roman forts that protected the settled lands from the desert tribes behind. Libyan inscriptions show that the mountain strongholds were the refuge of the Berber chieftains during the Roman occupation.

The valley of the Nasavath was thickly settled, while the coast east of Saldæ at its mouth was anciently, as now, covered only by forests. **Chullu** has Punic tombs of late Carthaginian period and other Punic rock tombs along the coast. The district north of **Cirta** (Constantine) was thickly settled. Here is the burial-place of the Lollii, built by the *praefectus urbi* Lollius. The writer discusses Gauckler's article *musivum opus* in Daremberg and Saglio's *Dict. des Antiquités*. In *Scribner's Magazine*, September, 1905, pp. 319-330 (16 figs.), D. L. ELMENDORF describes the most striking ruins at **El Djem** (Thysdrus), **Timgad** (Thamagudi), and **Tebessa** (Theveste).

ALGERIA. — Ardjem. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 249-253 (fig.), is a report by E. T. HAMY, on *ardjem* examined by Mr. E. T. Gautier in the valleys of the Sousfana and the Saoura and other antiquities of the same region. These *ardjem* were left open for successive interments. Numerous inscriptions, some of them rock-cut, were found.

BULLA REGIA. — TIMGAD. — Inscriptions relating to Plautianus. In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* A. MERLIN publishes an inscription found in 1902 at Bulla Regia and one copied at Timgad in 1905. The first mentions C. Fulvius C. f. Quir. Plautianus as *praefectus praetorio* and friend of the emperors Septimius Severus, Caracalla, and Geta (erased). The second reads: *C. Fulvio C. f(ilio) | Plaut[i]o Hor|tensiano | c(larissimo) p(uero), filio C. | Fulvi(i) C. fil(ii), | Q(uirina tribu), Plautiani, | c(larissimi) v(iri), praefec(ti) | praet(orio) et ne|cessa(rii) domi|norum nn.* This gives the name of Plautianus's son and permits the conjecture that his wife was a Hortensia.

CARTHAGE. — The Punic Necropolis. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 317-327 (4 figs.), is the report by A. L. DELATTRE of his excavations in the Punic necropolis at Carthage in April and May, 1905. In a tomb of the third or fourth century B.C. an interesting series of nine terra-cotta figurines was found. Most of them represent female figures. They differ greatly in style. A bronze mirror cover, found in another tomb, has upon it a fine relief of a female head, evidently Greek work. A small urn, completely filled with crushed shells, bears in two places the inscription "Tomb of Bod-Astaroth, son of Baal-Hanno." A fine razor has engraved on one side the figure of Heracles, on the other a warrior crowned with feathers who is killing a suppliant foe.

Punic Epitaphs. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 168-176 (7 figs.), A. L. DELATTRE publishes eight Punic epitaphs on stone (some are fragmentary), one on a fragment of a clay urn, a specimen of five leaden paterae with the inscription *Elim*, and three characters inscribed in red on an amphora. Another Punic epitaph is published by Delattre, *ibid.* pp. 225-227 (fig.).

A Painted Sarcophagus and a Subterranean Building. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 482-489 (pl.; fig.), A. L. DELATTRE reports the discovery at Carthage of another painted sarcophagus and of a curious subterranean structure in two stories, with a stairway of twenty-five steps, and dark corridors. Perhaps it was a prison. Some brick stamps show that the bricks were made in Italy in the second quarter of the second century after Christ.

KEF. — Procurator Primæ Cathedrae. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, p. 462, is an inscription communicated by A. L. DELATTRE: *Neptiano, E. V. | proc. sexagenario | ab actis. | proc. centenario | primæ cathedrae | ordo.*

Siccensium | civi et condecursioni | d. d. p. p. The title of *procurator ab actis* is already known, but that of *procurator centenarius primae cathedrae* is new.

EL KENISSIA.—**Sanctuary of Tanit.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, p. 501, Dr. CARTON describes a sanctuary of Tanit, at El Kenissia, near Sousse. Here over six thousand objects were found in a trench with the remains of charcoal and bones. Among these objects were two hundred Punic stelae, many lamps and incense burners, three hundred vases, and interesting terra-cottas representing dedicators. Similar sanctuaries existed at Carthage, Hadrumetum, Utica, and Nora.

LAMBAESIS.—**Leptis-Lepcis.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 531-533, C. CLERMONT-GANNEAU submits the text of an inscription from Lambaesis, in which the name of Leptis appears as Lepcis. This spelling is already known (see *Am. J. Arch.* 1904, p. 125) and has been discussed by Bücheler, *Rhein. Mus.* 1904, p. 638.

SÉGERMES.—**Latin Inscriptions.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1905, pp. 175-180, five inscriptions from Ségermes are communicated by P. GAUCKLER. One is a dedication to Jupiter Conservator, Juno Regina, and Minerva Augusta, on a lintel, apparently from the capitol; the others are dedications from the pedestals of statues.

SOUSSE.—**The Catacombs of Hadrumetum.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 504-522 (pl.; 6 figs.), the catacombs of Hadrumetum are described by the ABBÉ LEYNAUD. Remarks are added (*ibid.* pp. 501 ff.) by A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE. The catacombs resemble those of Rome. The most important discoveries are simple inscriptions, painted or scratched, a representation of the Good Shepherd, a Greek inscription, and a plaster cast of a man's head of surprising realism.

THALA.—**Paganicum.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 296 f., A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE publishes an inscription from near Ain-el-Menchia, some ten kilometers from Thala. It was communicated by P. GAUCKLER. The text reads: *pro salutem | domini nostri | cultores . Iovis | Optimi Maximi | paganicum sum su | a ponia fecerunt | magistri V....* TVCI. The word *paganicum*, designating some public edifice, is interesting.

TIMGAD.—**The New Market.**—**The Library.**—In *Ami d. Mon.* XIX, i, 1905, pp. 145-150 (4 figs.), A. BALLU describes the market found in June, 1903, with its hemicycles, Doric columns, remains of booths and of fountains. A candelabrum of bronze is described and published. *Ibid.* ii, pp. 69-78 (2 figs.), the same writer describes the library discovered in 1901. It comprises a long portico, a court, a semicircular hall, and four smaller, rectangular rooms. In all it is 26.50 m. long and 25 m. wide. An inscription establishes its identity with great probability. C. NORMAND, *ibid.* p. 80, adds a note on the libraries at Ephesus and Pergamon.

TIMGAD.—**KHAMISSA.**—**Tables of Measures.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 490-497 (pl.; 2 figs.), R. CAGNAT publishes and discusses two stone tables with hollows in them for use as standard measures. One table, found at Timgad, presents the official Roman measures; concerning those of the other, found at Khamissa, no statement can be made.

TUNIS.—**The Cave-dwellers of the Tunisian Sahara.**—In the *Pall Mall Magazine*, January, 1906, pp. 65-72, SIR HARRY H. JOHNSTON describes caves both natural and partly walled in, inhabited at present; these offer a parallel to certain cave-dwellings in southwestern United States.

UNITED STATES

BOSTON. — **Ushabtiu from the Tomb of Ua and Tua.** — Three exquisite wooden ushabtiu from the tomb of Ua and Tua, in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, have been lent by Mr. Theodore M. Davis to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and are published (3 figs.) in the *Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin*, III, 6, December, 1905.

CAMBRIDGE. — **The Semitic Museum.** — The Semitic Museum of Harvard University is described by E. H. BRAITHWAITE, in *Rec. Past.* IV, 1905, August, pp. 243-251 (6 figs.).

PHILADELPHIA. — **Egyptian Antiquities.** — In *Rec. Past.* IV, 1905, September, pp. 259-266 (10 figs.), M. G. KYLE describes some of the Egyptian antiquities in the Free Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania. These include reliefs, bronze statuettes, pottery, and other objects, from the tablet of Mena to Graeco-Egyptian painted portraits.

EARLY CHRISTIAN, BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL AND RENAISSANCE ART

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

PALESTINE. — **Seals of the Latin Princes.** — G. SCHLUMBERGER recently submitted to the Académie des Inscriptions some rare seals of the Latin princes of the Holy Land. The most interesting are the seal of Meillor de Ravandel, seigneur of Maraclea on the coast of Syria; that of Amaury II of Lusignan, king of Jerusalem and Cyprus, on the reverse of which appear crude representations of the Holy Sepulchre, the Tower of David, and the Temple of our Lord; the seal of Balianus II, seigneur of Neapolis in Palestine, who defended the holy city against Saladin in 1187; and the seal of John, viscount of Tripoli after 1241, bearing on the reverse the gate of Tripoli. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 204-209; 4 figs.)

MADRID. — **A New Gerard David.** — The collection of Don Pablo Bosch contains a 'Madonna and Child resting during the Flight into Egypt,' from the hand of Gerard David. Two copies exist, one which was sold at Christie's in 1902 to Messrs. Dowdeswell, and another in the Van Ertborn collection in the Antwerp museum. The original is described and reproduced by W. H. J. WEALE in *Burl. Mag.* 1905, pp. 469-470.

BERLIN. — **Acquisitions of the Gallery.** — Dr. Bode has recently secured, at the price, it is said, of 400,000 marks, the two paintings by Simon Marmion, representing the life of St. Bertin, which belonged to the Princess of Wied. They were painted for the abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omer in Picardy. The upper portions of the pictures were at some time in their history sawed off and came into the possession of the National Gallery in 1860. (*Burl. Mag.* 1905, p. 331.)

AMSTERDAM. — **The Rembrandt Tricentennial.** — On the occasion of Rembrandt's 300th anniversary there will be published at Amsterdam a brief summary of the master's life and works by Jan Veth, as well as the first fascicle of the *Prentenbybl*, in which will be reproduced all of Rembrandt's paintings, engravings, and drawings on biblical subjects. Inscriptions will be placed on the various houses in which Rembrandt lived, and the house on Joden-Breestraat recently bought by the city will be turned into a Rembrandt museum. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1905, p. 287.)

ITALY

FALLERONE.—**The Signature of Vittore Crivelli.**—In Fallerone the church of S. Fortunato contains a 'Virgin adoring the Child' which has always been attributed to Vittore Crivelli. Arduino Colasanti recently discovered the following signature on the picture: *Opus Victoris Crivelli Veneti ius | ann MCCCCLXXXVIII (?) . . . Septembris*. The date is somewhat uncertain, but certainly not 1484, as given by existing documentary evidence. The interest of the discovery lies in the fact that the glass of water with the customary carnations, occurring so often in Vittore Crivelli's pictures, can no longer be considered as a substitute for his signature, as hitherto supposed, since the presence of the painted signature in this case shows that they were used merely as an artistic motif. (*Rass. d' Arte*, 1905, p. 157.)

FLORENCE.—**The 'Palagio della Lana.'**—This building (1308), once the home of the woollen guild, now the seat of the *Società dantesca*, has been freed from encumbering structures, restored, and roofed anew by its present tenants. At one corner a new *loggetta* has been built into it, by the architect Lusini, who has made the new addition completely consistent with the original. (I. B. SUPINO in *L'Arte*, 1905, pp. 266–270.)

Portraits of the Three Gaddi.—A painting of the end of the fourteenth century, representing the three painters Gaddi, *in busto*, has recently joined the collection of artists' portraits in the Uffizi, having been presented by the antiquary Elia Volpi. Above the busts, in letters of the period, are inscribed the names: *Taddeus Ghaddi—Gaddus Zenobii—Angelus Taddei*. (*Arte e Storia*, 1905, p. 106.)

Reconstruction of a Polyptych by Cosmé Tura.—In *Rass. d' Arte*, 1905, pp. 145–146, à propos of a small fragment of an altarpiece by Cosmé Tura, recently added to the Uffizi and representing S. Domenico, CORRADO RICCI reproduces and describes what he considers to be the other four "tavolette" of the polyptych. The centrepiece was the 'Madonna' now in the Accademia Carrara at Bergamo. This, like the Uffizi picture, has been sawed off by some previous possessor. The two flanking panels were the Uffizi 'S. Domenico' and a 'S. Antonio da Padova' now in the Louvre. The end panels were the 'St. Cristopher' and 'St. Sebastian' in the Berlin Museum. All are unquestionably by the Ferrarese master and show the same original dimensions. The polyptych originally stood, as is shown by a passage in Baruffaldi, in the church of S. Luca in Borgo, near Ferrara.

An Altarpiece by Alesso Baldovinetti and Il Graffione.—Alesso Baldovinetti, in his *Ricordi*, mentions a contract made by him to paint a panel picture for a chapel (of S. Lorenzo) in the monastery of Sant' Ambrogio, and the monastery books record the payment of 479 lire to him for such a work. The picture had a tabernacle in the centre, in which was placed an ampulla containing the blood resulting from the famous 'Miracle of the Sacrament' which occurred in the monastery in 1229. The painting was to contain "four saints and angels." In 1481 Mino da Fiesole was employed by the nuns of Sant' Ambrogio to make a marble tabernacle for the relic, for the new Capella del Miracolo, just constructed, and Alesso's picture being now useless as a reliquary, he was directed to mend it and paint in the space left by the tabernacle a Nativity. Payments for this

work were made in 1484-1485 on Alesso's behalf to Giovanni di Michele Scheggini da Larciano, detto *Il Graffione*. HERBERT P. HORNE found the picture in the magazine attached to the sacristy of Sant' Ambrogio and publishes it with a reproduction in *Burl. Mag.* VIII, 1905, pp. 51-59. The opening for the tabernacle can clearly be made out. The original painting contained to the left of the opening a St. John the Baptist, to the right St. Lawrence. Below are kneeling figures of St. Catherine and St. Ambrose, with kneeling angels. Above appear the dove and adoring angels. The space originally occupied by the tabernacle now presents a kneeling Virgin adoring the Child, who lies on the ground. This scene is plainly not by the same hand as the rest of the picture, and Horne attributes the Nativity to Il Graffione, Alesso's assistant, to whom the four-fifths of the payments for it were made. In a subsequent article (*Burl. Mag.* VIII, 1905, pp. 189-196), he reconstructs the career of Il Graffione, of whom we had hitherto no authenticated work, and shows that he was the assistant rather than the pupil of Baldovinetti, being influenced more, apparently, by Pesellino and Filippino Lippi. On the basis of resemblance to the Sant' Ambrogio 'Nativity,' he assigns to him the 'Trinity' in the church of Santo Spirito in Florence.

LAMBRATE. — A Christian Sarcophagus. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1905, pp. 76-78, P. CASTELFRANCO describes a large Christian sarcophagus of marble found in March, 1905, at Lambrate, near Milan. The face of the sarcophagus is divided into three parts. On the left is the figure of a woman, on the right that of a man, each under an arch supported by two columns. In the centre is a representation of a sarcophagus. On one of the ends is the figure of Christ and on the other a seated figure engaged in writing. The sarcophagus is of the fourth century or later. Nothing but the skeleton was found inside.

MILAN. — A New Picture by Giovanni Francesco da Rimini (Fifteenth Century). — Corrado Ricci in a recent article in *Rass. d' Arte*, referring to this artist, was unable to cite more than two paintings by him, one in S. Domenico di Bologna, the other recently bought at Christie's by Mr. Salting. GUIDO CAGNOLA, *ibid.* 1905, p. 127, describes and reproduces a third work by this artist, a Madonna and Child, sitting before a tapestry sustained by two angels. The painting is now, as was also the Salting Madonna, in the possession of the antiquary Cantoni at Milan. In *Rass. bibl. dell' arte ital.* 1905, pp. 137-140, ERCOLE SCATASSA publishes documents drawn from the Archives of Urbino and illustrating in some degree the life of this artist.

NAPLES. — A Picture by Francia. — In a private collection in Naples there exists a painting by Francesco Francia representing S. Rocco, who stands in the foreground of a landscape filled with mountains arranged in the form of a great amphitheatre and receives the benediction of God the Father, who appears above in the clouds. It is signed *Fràcia Aurifaber* | MCCCCCII, and there seems to be no doubt of the signature. The S. Rocco, though scarcely a masterpiece, was copied by Simone delle Spade for his altar-piece now in the Berlin Museum. (A. COLASANTI, *Rass. d' Arte*, 1905, pp. 188-189.)

ROME. — Catacombs. — In *Not. Scavi*, 1905, pp. 102-120, O. MARUCCI describes the result of excavations in 1904 in the catacombs of Commo-

dilla (see *Am. J. Arch.* 1905, p. 378), and, more briefly, recent excavations in the catacombs situated between the Via Appia and the Via Ardeatina. Here inscriptions were found, mostly of the fourth century. Here, too, originally on the surface of the ground, a group of tombs has recently come to light, and a curved wall, probably of a small basilica.

A Jewish Necropolis.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 245-247, SEYMOUR DE RICCI reports the rediscovery, in the *vigna* called *Pellegrini Quarantotto*, on the *Monte Verde*, of the Jewish catacomb of the Via Portuensis. Many inscriptions have been found and removed to the Lateran.

Acquisitions of the Government.—The Ministry of Public Instruction recently bought from the Santini collection at Ferrara the following pictures: Cosimo Tura, 'San Giacomo della Marca Ferrarese'; Giovanni Benvenuti, 'Crucifixion'; Coltellini, 'Virgin and Child'; De' Roberti, 'St. Michael'; unknown master, 'Virgin and Child.' The combined cost of the paintings amounted to 59,000 lire. They have been deposited temporarily in the Galleria Borghese. (*Rass. d' Arte*, June, 1905, Cronaca.)

New Pictures in the Pinacoteca Vaticana.—Certain paintings preserved hitherto in the Papal Antichamber have been taken out and hung in the Pinacoteca. Among them are Bordone's 'St. George slaying the Dragon,' a small 'Virgin and Child,' wrongly attributed to Melozzo da Forlì, since it shows characteristics of the school of Pinturicchio, and a 'Madonna,' hitherto entirely unknown, which shows the forms of Lorenzo di Credi in his early period. (A. COLASANTI, *Rass. d' Arte*, 1905, p. 95.)

A New Fresco by Guido Reni.—ROBERT EISLER has discovered a hitherto unknown portion of the wall decorations painted in Scipio Borghese's palace on the Quirinal (now Palazzo Rospigliosi) by Guido Reni, of which the well-known Aurora is an example. The newly discovered frescoes are in a walled-up loggia which formerly looked out upon the garden of the Rospigliosi palace, and consist of groups of putti variously occupied about flower-pots. These groups are painted in spandrels dividing the lunettes of the loggia, in which are landscapes by Paul Bril, who was also the author of the bower which adorns the vault. Eisler's article in *Burl. Mag.* 1905, pp. 313-323, is accompanied by reproductions and includes notes on the history of the *putto-motif* in art.

Private Accounts of Paul III.—Certain entries in two private account books of Paul III recently acquired in Italy by F. de Navenne give interesting details, not only regarding the statues installed by that Pope in the Cortile del Belvedere, but also concerning the Last Judgment in the Sistine Chapel. It appears that Michael Angelo really began his masterpiece between April 10 and May 18, 1536, and that the execution required about five and a half years, not seven or eight, as hitherto supposed. (Communication of L. DOREZ in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 233-235.)

TURIN.—**Miniatures by Bourdichon.**—Among the manuscripts ruined by the burning of the Turin library was a translation of Appian by Claude de Seyssel, bishop of Marseilles, with two miniatures, one representing Seyssel himself, proffering his book to Louis XIII, the other the promulgation of the laws at Rome, both executed between 1511 and 1515. Fortunately, photographs of these miniatures were taken before the fire by G. CAMUS, who describes them in *L'Arte*, 1905, pp. 270-276. The flowers

occurring in the decorative borders are almost exactly the same as the flowers in those miniatures of the *Grandes Heures* of Anne of Brittany, which are the undisputed work of Bourdichon. The miniatures themselves show his hand, and one figure in the 'Promulgation of the Laws' is so like the central figure in the 'Deposition' in the triptych of Loches as to make it probable that Bourdichon was also the author of the latter work. The close resemblance between the architectural details in these miniatures and the architectonic backgrounds in Jean Fouquet's illustration of the 'Clemency of Cyrus' in the Josephus in the Bibliothèque Nationale, either bear out the hitherto accepted supposition that Bourdichon copied his master or make it likely that he collaborated in the Josephus. A peculiarity common to the *Grandes Heures* and the Turin miniatures is the picturing of the flowers and plants as if thrust through slits in the page, indicating perhaps the use of an herbarium as a model.

FRANCE

ANGERS.—**A Cross reproduced in a Miniature.**—In the Musée St. Jean at Angers is preserved a miniature on parchment portraying a crucifix with double cross resting upon a highly ornamented cushion. The original was probably executed between 1490 and 1520. The cross itself is finely worked with channellings, an architectural base, and ornate terminals, and the intersection of the upper cross is adorned with an enamelled *fleur de lis*. The cushion represents an arched opening, the form and border of which show Arabic influence. In the spandrels to right and left of the arch are incense-bearing angels. (L. DE FARCY in *R. Art Chrét.* 1905, pp. 259-261.)

PARIS.—**Le Musée des Arts Décoratifs.**—This museum has lately been installed in the Pavillon de Marsan in the Tuileries and enriched by the legacy of the collection of the late Emile Peyre, the importance of which is set forth by G. MIGEON in *Gaz. B.-A.* XXXIV, 1905, pp. 5-25. The collection is chiefly notable for its sculpture on wood. Among the pieces assigned to the fifteenth century is a money-changer's table bearing on its front panel an annunciation, and a large reading-desk, of hexagonal form, with statues in the niches of the shaft. To the sixteenth century belong a remarkable triple stall and a carved oaken door coming from a house in Rouen. Two pieces of wooden sculpture *en rond* are to be noted, both of the fifteenth century, a polychrome figure of St. John the Evangelist and another, of German origin, representing the Baptist. Modern decorative art is abundantly illustrated, two rooms being dedicated to the periods of Louis XIV and Louis XV respectively. Among the tapestries are five pieces representing scenes drawn from a romance, of capital importance, says Migeon, for the history of the art.

Acquisitions of the Louvre.—The Louvre has recently acquired four painted wooden panels with scenes from the life of St. George, the gift of the Amis du Louvre, and an ivory plaque with episodes of the Passion, a tenth-century German work, intermediate between the Romanesque and Carolingian ivories in the Mediaeval collection. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1905, p. 190.) From the legacy of Léon Dru, the Louvre receives six Mussulman coppers, incrustated with gold and silver, and seven Persian miniatures. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1905, p. 274.) A French 'Virgin' of the fourteenth century, coming

apparently from the region of Troyes, was recently added to the collection of Mediaeval Sculpture. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1905, p. 317.) Among the effects of the *Exposition des Primitifs* may be counted the increase in the French department of the Renaissance. The *Maitre de Moulins* is represented by a 'Donatrix and St. Mary Magdalen,' exhibited at the Exposition by Mr. Agnew, and a small portrait of Iolanda of Savoy, presented by Mr. Walter Gay. The valley of the Rhone and Fouquet's school have a worthy representative in the 'Trinity' from the church of Bourbon near Avignon (fifteenth century), as well as in two later works, a 'St. John the Baptist' and a 'Deposition'; and a similar origin may be assumed for the triptych-wing representing a reading woman. Another important addition is the altarpiece of the Parlement de Paris, formerly in the Palais de Justice. The Spanish collection is increased by the 'Virgin giving a *dalmatica* to St. Isidore,' attributed to Luis Dalmau. Besides two pictures of the sixteenth century, presented by M. Grandidier, the Dutch collection now possesses an additional Rembrandt, a signed picture (1631), representing an old man reading, in a rustic interior, this being the earliest Rembrandt in the Louvre collection; and a small 'Portrait of a Man' by Thomas de Reyser, presented by Rudolf Kann. The Rembrandt is the gift of M. Kaempfen, who has resigned the directorship of the National Museums, being succeeded by M. Homolle. Two decorative busts (1527), from the Château de Montal, show what French civil architecture was before the intervention of the Italian artists. (JEAN GUIFFREY in *L'Arte*, 1905, pp. 290-294.)

Acquisitions of the Musée de Cluny. — The legacy of Léon Dru having been divided between the Louvre and the Musée de Cluny, the latter has acquired from this source a Franco-German chalice of the fifteenth century, two Limoges caskets of the thirteenth century, and two pieces of French sculpture belonging to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1905, p. 274.)

Holbein's 'Portrait of a Man.' — This hitherto unidentified portrait in the Louvre may now be regarded as the likeness of John More, son of Sir Thomas. Three other portraits of him are found among the sketches which Holbein made in London, and on all of them appears the Latin note, *Johannes Morus, Thomae filius, anno 19*. The resemblance between these sketches and the Louvre portrait is not striking, but the differences may be accounted for by supposing that the Louvre portrait was painted considerably later in the young man's life. This seems to be the case, inasmuch as the remaining part of the inscription in the upper right-hand corner of the Louvre portrait reads (*aet*) AT SVE 28 1538. John More was in fact 28 years old in 1538. (A. MACHIELS, *Chron. d. Arts*, 1905, pp. 278-279.)

ROUEN. — **Inscriptions on the Tympanum of the Northeast Door of the Cathedral.** — A supplementary note to Louise Pillion's article in the *R. Art Chrét.* of May, 1904 (see *Am. J. Arch.* 1904, p. 500), is contributed to the same periodical, 1905, p. 265, by W. R. LETHABY. Under the scene representing Herod's feast he has discovered the word *Hic* belonging to the original inscription, which is balanced on the left side, under the Decapitation, by + *Hic caput aufertur*. The two inscriptions, taken together with certain hitherto unnoticed architectural details, go to show that the door belongs to the original work commenced after 1200.

BELGIUM

GHEENT.—**A Mural Painting.**—An account of the painting of the Last Supper discovered lately on a wall in an old house in the Rue de la Monnaie is furnished to the *R. Art Chrét.* 1905, pp. 265–266, by F. COPPEJANS. Christ sits at the centre of the table, St. John reposing upon His breast, and offers the communion with his right hand to Judas, who appears to hesitate, preoccupied with his evil projects. The other disciples surround the table in the usual attitudes. A rare element is introduced in the angel servitors, who bring the bread and wine, and the kitchen window in the corner, through which a third angel passes a crystal decanter. A careful copy of the painting has been made and deposited in the local museum. A drawing accompanies the article.

LIÈGE.—**An International Bureau of Manuscripts.**—The international Librarians' Congress, which recently met at Liège, approved a project presented by Professor Gayley of the University of California to establish in America a bureau in which should be collected plates of rarer manuscripts and dies of coins and seals, for the cheap production and dissemination of reproductions. (*Chron. d. Arts*, Sept. 9, 1905, pp. 242–243, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 479 f.)

A Signed Reliquary of the Sixteenth Century.—At the *Exposition universelle* at Liège was a reliquary in wood representing the head of St. John the Baptist in the charger, which, after having been cleaned, is now seen to bear, upon the rim of the charger, an inscription to the effect that it was made in 1508 by Jan van Weerd, *bieldesnider*. The plaque, which is a work of considerable merit, belonged to a *Compagnie de Charité pour les secours des pauvres et des prisonniers*, which is, however, of considerably later foundation than the date given above. (HELBIG in *R. Art Chrét.* 1905, pp. 289–293.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

LIMERICK.—**A Relief of St. Patrick.**—In *Reliq.* XI, 1905, pp. 274–277 (fig.), ALEXANDER MACDOUGALL describes a rude, early relief at St. Patrick's Well, near Limerick. St. Patrick is represented standing on a snake. He is dressed in a thick gown, holds the Coi'gerach, or Staff of Order, in his right hand, and a book in his left. The relief is broken. This may have happened as early as 845 A.D.

LONDON.—**Acquisitions of the Victoria and Albert Museum.**—From the collection of Nugent Bankes, the Victoria and Albert Museum has bought (for £500) two figures of angels ascribed by Bode to the tomb of Bartolommeo Aragazzi at Montepulciano, executed by Melozzo between 1427 and 1436. Another acquisition is a statuette, a 'Virtue,' formerly belonging to Sir J. C. Robinson. It is thought to be a fragment from the tomb of Gaston de Foix by Bambaia, although the figure cannot be recognized in the drawing for the tomb, which is also in the Museum. (Miss C. J. FFOULKES in *L'Arte*, 1905, pp. 289–290.)

An Unknown Flemish Master.—W. H. J. WEALE in *R. Art Chrét.* publishes two paintings, at present in Harris's Spanish Gallery in Conduit Street, which originally adorned the altar of a chapel in the abbey-church of Las Huelgas, near Burgos, in Castile. They are the wings of an altar-piece,

one representing the crucifixion of St. Peter, who is being questioned by the emperor and his retinue, the other the legend of St. Gerasimus. The exterior of the wings is decorated with an Annunciation and bears the date 1451. Both pictures contain a donor, the former a gentleman, the latter a lady, accompanied in each case by the same coat-of-arms. The writer considers the work to be Flemish, but is unable to assign it to any known artist.

An Identification. — The painter of the 'St. Michael slaying the Dragon,' in the collection of Mr. Wernher at Bath House (see *Am. J. Arch.* 1905, pp. 385, 386), whose signature, *Bartolomeus rubens*, was unknown, has been identified. RAYMOND CASELLAS, in *La Veu de Catalunya* (Barcelona) of August 3, 1905, shows that the signature is the Latinized form of Bartolomé Vermejo (or Bermejo, a name signifying "red," *rubens*). This painter worked in Barcelona from 1490 to 1494, and was the author of a *Pietà* in the cathedral and a 'St. Veronica' in the cathedral of Vich, near Barcelona. (H. Cook in *Chron. d. Arts*, 1905, p. 269, and *Burl. Mag.* VIII, 1905, p. 129.)

The Chigi Titian at Colnaghi's. — The portrait of Pietro Aretino by Titian, formerly in the Chigi Gallery at Rome and now in the P. and D. Colnaghi Gallery in London, is described and reproduced by ROGER FRY in *Burl. Mag.* 1905, pp. 344-347. He regards it as that one of the four portraits of Aretino painted by Titian which was owned by the engraver Marcolini, and dates it in the forties of the sixteenth century. It is a remarkable example of Titian's portraiture in maturity. Efforts are being made to acquire the picture for the national collections. Fry's attribution is however questioned by Miss C. J. FFOULKES in *L'Arte*, 1905, p. 387, who is upheld in her opinion by VENTURI, the latter giving a very disparaging criticism of the picture.

A Holy Family by Marco Palmezzano. — At the sale of the collection of Lord Tweedmouth in June, 1905, a picture was sold to Mr. Erskine which bore the signature: *Marcus palmezanus pictor foroliviensis faciebat MCCCCXXII*. It represents the Holy Family, the Virgin standing and holding the Child, who blesses the young St. John. At the left is St. Joseph, at the right a female saint, either St. Catherine or St. Margaret, and St. Dominic. The painting seems to be that previously in the collection of Sig. Pellegrino Brunetti at Forlì. (Miss C. JOCELYN FFOULKES in *Rass. bibl. dell' arte ital.* 1905, pp. 90-91.)

Lost Works by Cellini and Caradosso. — The treaty of Tolentino, with its 30,000,000 francs indemnity to be paid to Napoleon, forced Pius VI to break up, melt down, and otherwise convert into money much of the finest jewellery of the Vatican. Among the objects thus lost was the famous tiara made by Caradosso for Julius II and a morse, or cape-clasp, made for Clement VII by Benvenuto Cellini. The latter is described at length by Cellini, both in his autobiography and the *Oreficeria*, but no representation of it was known. One has now been found in the Print Room of the British Museum, among some drawings originally made by F. Bartoli and J. Grisoni for an Englishman named John Talman. The design, representing God the Father surrounded by *putti*, in a field studded with precious stones, agrees with Cellini's description in almost every detail. On the reverse were modelled the arms of the Pope, and figures in low relief adorned the rim. The tiara of Julius II is also reproduced in the drawings, and it was from this drawing that George Vertue made the somewhat inaccurate engraving

used by Müntz in *La Tiare pontificale*, p. 73. (Rev. HERBERT THURSTON in *Burl. Mag.* VIII, 1905, pp. 37-43.)

A Crystal Biberon. — In *Reliq.* XI, 1905, pp. 196 f. (pl.), a rock-crystal biberon of the sixteenth century is published. It has a head and wings at one end, and on it is a Neptune riding a dolphin. It was recently sold at Christie's for 15,500 guineas to Mr. Charles Wertheimer.

RICHMOND. — **The Portrait of Laura de' Dianti.** — HERBERT COOK has found the original of Titian's 'Bella Schiavona,' the portrait of Laura de' Dianti, mistress and afterward wife of Alfonso d' Este, Duke of Ferrara, in Sir Frederick Cook's Gallery at Richmond. He suggests that it was the companion picture to the Duke's portrait, the original of which may be the version in the Pitti. Six other versions of the Laura exist, all of them now classed as copies by Cook. (*Burl. Mag.* 1905, pp. 449-455.)

WHESTON. — **A Wayside Cross.** — In *Reliq.* XI, 1905, pp. 197-200 (3 figs.), G. LE BLANC SMITH describes a cross, of the fourteenth century, at Wheston, Derbyshire. On one side the Crucifixion is represented, on the other the Nativity.

WINDSOR. — **Miniatures.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1905, pp. 523-526 and 529-531, L. DELISLE describes the discovery and identification at Windsor of eleven miniatures by Jean Fouquet. They had been cut out from the second volume of the *Antiquities* of Josephus, which belongs to Mr. H. Yates Thompson. Vol. I is in the Bibliothèque Nationale. The Sobieski Book of Hours, at Windsor, is found by Mr. Warner to resemble greatly the Bedford Book of Hours. It was probably made for Margaret, daughter of John the Fearless, of Burgundy, widow of the Dauphin, Duke of Guyenne, at the time of her marriage, in 1422, to Arthur, Count of Richemont.

AFRICA

CALAMA. — **The Cross on a Pagan Statue.** — P. MONCEAUX, on behalf of R. CAGNAT, communicates to *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1905, pp. 152-153, a report on a Christian inscription found at Guelma (Calama), in the province of Constantine, and a statue, probably of Apollo, found in a large nymphaeum together with a figure of Diana. Upon the breast of the Apollo is carved a monogrammatic cross. The only other known example of this Christianization of pagan figures is the bronze Eros, or youthful Dionysus, which was found in the Crimea and is now in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg. It has two monograms upon its breast, two on its back, and on a sort of belt the inscription: + Φωρή Κυ(ίου) Θ(εοῦ) ἐπὶ τῶν ἰδάρων, alluding to Genesis i. 2.

ENFIDA. — **Christian Inscriptions.** — In *B. Arch. C. T.* May, 1905, pp. xviii-xx, MONCEAUX publishes ten inscriptions from the "basilica of the martyrs" at Uppenna (see *Am. J. Arch.* 1905, p. 376) and the basilica at Sidi-Habich. They are nearly all in mosaic and present some peculiarities worthy of note; for example, the formula *ic que digni sunt sic accipiant*, the mention of the unfamiliar grade of *audiens*, and of a *famulus dei eremita*.

TUNIS. — **A Seventeenth-century List of Tunisian Antiquities.** — In Latin manuscript, 8957, of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, is preserved a letter from J. P. d'Ollivier to the councillor Peiresc containing a description and drawings of inscriptions of Tunis. The most interesting is that described by d'Ollivier as being carved on a "quaisse de ma(r)bre," which

enclosed a "petite quaiasse d'argent" containing seven small phials of glass, in which was found a small quantity of "terre noire." LOUIS POINSSOT, who publishes this interesting document in *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1903, pp. 1-40, corrects the manuscript version of the inscription to $\text{Hic M(emo)riae s(an)c(t)or(um) Martirum Celi (?) Anunsii (?) Sassii (?) et Minervii (?)}$. The silver casket, like others which have been found in Africa, was undoubtedly a reliquary, and the "terre noire" refers to the earth collected from martyrs' tombs on the analogy of the cult, appearing early in the Church, of earth from the Holy Land.

A Picture by a Pupil of Leonardo.—One of the few artists whom Morelli called the "real" disciples of Leonardo was Francesco Napoletano, to whom Morelli assigned a 'Virgin and Child with Sts. John the Baptist and Sebastian,' now in the Zurich museum. This attribution was confirmed recently, by the discovery of the signature *Francisco Napolitano* on the base of the Madonna's throne. Another picture in his Leonardesque manner is the 'Madonna' in the Brera, and G. CAGNOLA (*Rass. d'Arte*, 1905, pp. 81-83) claims to have found a third in a 'Madonna' now in the collection of the Historical Society in New York. The heavy eyelids and the hair of the Virgin, as well as the pose of the Child's head, together with the lock of hair upon his forehead, seem to characterize the work as that of Francesco.

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

THE NOMENCLATURE OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY.—At the San Francisco meeting of the American Anthropological Association, in August, 1905, a committee was appointed to determine whether a better naming of specimens in American archaeology is possible, and if so, along what lines. The Committee is as follows: Professor John H. Wright, Cambridge; Mr. W. K. Moorehead, Andover, Mass.; Mr. F. W. Hodge, Washington; Mr. J. D. McGuire, Washington; Dr. C. Peabody, Cambridge (Chairman). The paper preliminary to the appointment of the Committee is printed in the *Amer. Anthropol. N. S.* VII, 1905, pp. 630-632.

THE WISCONSIN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—In *Rec. Past*, IV, 1905, October, pp. 319-320, is a brief account (quoted from *Science*) of the success of the Wisconsin Archaeological Society in furthering archaeological work in Wisconsin. The legislature has passed a bill for the printing and distribution of the transactions of the Society. Field work and records are to be under the charge of Mr. Charles E. Brown.

MANDAN, NORTH DAKOTA.—**Prehistoric Mandan Remains.**—In *Rec. Past*, IV, 1905, pp. 363-367, A. T. GESNER describes remains of a Mandan village at the mouth of the river Heart, on the Missouri, five miles south of Mandan, North Dakota. There are low mounds about 3 feet in height, each situated near a circular depression 25 to 30 feet in circumference. In front is a 30-foot bank of clay facing the Missouri. From this bank were secured wood-ashes, burnt and broken bones, mussel shells, and chipped flint. Projectile points of chert and flint, fragments of decorated pottery, scrapers and knives of flint, awls and needles, fish-hooks and whistles, "chippers" and hoes of bone are scattered about, or buried in the mounds and rubbish heaps. The author characterizes the Mandans as a unique people whose provenance is unknown. An Editorial Note (p. 377) urges the importance of the preservation of the Mandan sites of that vicinity.

NORTHERN MEXICO. — Cliff Dwellings. — In *Rec. Past*, IV, 1905, pp. 355-361, A. H. BLACKISTON describes cliff-dwellings principally in the Sierras of Chihuahua. They consist of natural caves divided by artificial walls into cells or rooms, with floors of earth and cement where necessary, to correct natural sloping or irregularity. One of the most interesting is the so-called "Olla Cave" from the immense olla, or jar, inside. This olla is 12 feet high with a maximum diameter of 11 feet. Within this lay a deposit several feet thick of small cobs of maize from which the grain has fallen. From the floors of this cave, about 3 feet thick, came fragments of stone implements, remnants of matting, a pair of yucca-leaf sandals, and fragments of pottery and bone. The author thinks that the builders were probably not of Nahuatl stock, and that they probably were pre-Columbian by many years.

MOUNDVILLE, ALABAMA. — Prehistoric Remains. — In *Harper's Magazine*, January, 1906, pp. 200-210, H. NEWELL WARDLE discusses the explorations directed by Mr. Clarence B. Moore of Philadelphia in the group of mounds near Moundville, western Alabama, situated on the Black Warrior River. Of the group four are large and about sixteen smaller. The excavations are rich in copper and in articles of "ceremonial" rather than utilitarian purposes. Hair- and ear-ornaments, "gorgets," beads, and pottery are found and a stone vase of unusual form, the handles of which represent the crested wood-duck. Stone palettes with traces of paint still adhering assist in the solution of the much-discussed "gorget" problem. The author enlarges upon the symbolism of the sun and arrow design, of the antlered rattlesnake, and of the ivory-billed woodpecker, — forms represented on the pottery of the region; he alludes to the prehistoric city as the Rome of that portion of the world, justifying the title by its apparent supremacy in art.

SENECA, MISSOURI. — Ancient Flint Quarries. — In *Rec. Past*, IV, 1905, October, pp. 307-311 (5 figs.), W. C. BARNARD describes flint quarries near Seneca, Missouri, which were evidently worked for centuries, though at what period is not clear.

TREMPEALEAU, WISCONSIN. — Aboriginal Features. — In the *Wisconsin Archaeologist*, IV, ii, January, 1905, pp. 25-34, G. N. SQUIER discusses the remains in the vicinity of Trempealeau, in western Wisconsin. Of monuments there are tumuli 2 to 4 feet high and 10 to 15 feet in diameter, oval mounds 10 to 12 feet high and 40 to 50 feet long, linear embankments (one instance), and platforms. The base of the largest platform is 108 by 122 feet, the level top 65 by 80 feet, and the height 6 to 18 feet. The burials show some variety; in some the bones have been burned; the writer thinks that the variation in method points to the representation of more than one tribe and possibly in some instances to European influence. There are found projectile points, celts, discoidal stones, etc. Copper is relatively rare. Some pottery is in the author's possession. He believes that the more important constructions were long anterior to the coming of the French.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abh.: Abhandlungen. *Acad.*: Academy (of London). *Allg. Zeit.*: Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung. *Am. Ant.*: American Antiquarian. *Am. Archit.*: American Architect. *Am. J. Arch.*: American Journal of Archaeology. *Ami d. Mon.*: Ami des Monuments. *Ann. Brit. S. Ath.*: Annual of the British School at Athens. *Ann. Brit. S. Rome*: Annual of the British School at Rome. *Ann. d. Ist.*: Annali dell' Istituto. *Ant. Denk.*: Antike Denkmäler. *Anz. Schw. Alt.*: Anzeiger für Schweizerische Altertumskunde. *Arch. Ael.*: Archaeologia Aeliana. *Arch.-Ep. Mitth.*: Archäol.-epigraph. Mittheil. (Vienna). *Arch. Anz.*: Archäologischer Anzeiger. *Arch. Portug.*: O Archeologo Português. *Arch. Rec.*: Architectural Record. *Arch. Hess. Ges.*: Archiv für Hessische Geschichte und Altertumskunde. *Arch. Rel.*: Archiv für Religionswissenschaft. *Arch. d. Miss.*: Archives de Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires. *Arch. Stor. d. Art.*: Archivio Storico dell' Arte. *Arch. Stor. Lomb.*: Archivio Storico Lombardo. *Arch. Stor. Nap.*: Archivio Storico Provincie Napolitane. *Arch. Stor. Patr.*: Archivio della r. società romana di storia patria. *Athen.*: Athenaeum (of London).

Beitr. Ass.: Beiträge zur Assyriologie. *Berl. Akad.*: Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. *Berl. Phil. W.*: Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift. *Berl. Stud.*: Berliner Studien. *Bibl. Éc. Chartes*: Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes. *B. Ac. Hist.*: Boletín de la real Academia de la Historia. *B. Arch. d. M.*: Bulletin Archéol. du Ministère. *B. Arch. C. T.*: Bulletin Archéologique du Comité des Travaux hist. et scient. *B. C. H.*: Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique. *B. Extr. Or.*: Bulletin de l'École française de l'Extrême Orient. *B. Hist. Lyon*: Bulletin historique du Diocèse de Lyon. *B. Inst. Ég.*: Bulletin de l'Institut Égyptien (Cairo). *B. M. Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Bulletin et Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *B. Soc. Anth.*: Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. *B. Soc. Yonne*: Bulletin de la Société des Sciences historiques et naturelles de l'Yonne. *B. Mon.*: Bulletin Monumental. *B. Arch. Stor. Dal.*: Bullettino di Archeologia e Storia Dalmata. *B. Com. Roma*: Bullettino d. Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma. *Bull. d. Ist.*: Bullettino dell' Istituto. *B. Arch. Crist.*: Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana. *B. Paletn. It.*: Bullettino di Paletnologia Italiana. *Burl. Gaz.*: Burlington Gazette. *Burl. Mag.*: Burlington Magazine. *Byz. Z.*: Byzantinische Zeitschrift.

Chron. d. Arts: Chronique des Arts. *Cl. R.*: Classical Review. *C. R. Acad. Insc.*: Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. *C.I.A.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. *C.I.G.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. *C.I.G.S.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Graeciae Septentrionalis. *C.I.L.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. *C.I.S.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum. *Δελτ. 'Αρχ.*: *Δελτίον 'Αρχαιολογικόν*. *D. & S. Dict. Ant.*: Dictionnaire des Antiquités grecques et romaines par Ch. Daremberg et Edm. Saglio, avec les concours de E. Pottier.

Échos d'Or.: Les Échos d'Orient (Constantinople). *'Εφ. 'Αρχ.*: *'Εφημερίς 'Αρχαιολογική*. *Eph. Epig.*: Ephemeris Epigraphica.

Fundb. Schwab.: Fundberichte aus Schwaben, herausgegeben vom württembergischen anthropologischen Verein.

Gaz. B.-A.: Gazette des Beaux-Arts.

I.G.A.: Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae, ed. Roehl. *I. G. Ins.*: Inscriptiones Graecarum Insularum. *I. G. Sic. It.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae. *Intermédiaire*: Intermédiaire de chercheurs et des curieux.

Jb. Alt. Ges. L. P.: Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum, Geschichte und deutsche Litteratur und für Pädagogik. *Jb. Arch. I.*: Jahrbuch d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts. *Jb. Phil. Päd.*: Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik (Fleckeisen's Jahrbücher). *Jb. Preuss. Kunts.*: Jahrbuch d. k. Preuss. Kunstsammlungen. *Jb. V. Alt. Rh.*: Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande. *Jb. Ver. Dill.*: Jahrbuch des Vereins Dillingen. *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.*: Jahreshefte des oesterreichischen archäologischen Instituts. *J. Asiat.*: Journal Asiatique. *J. Am. Or. S.*: Journal of American Oriental Society. *J. Anth. Inst.*: Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. *J. Br. Arch. Ass.*: Journal of the British Archaeological Association. *J. Brit. Archit.*: Journal of the Royal Institute of British

Architects. *J.H.S.*: Journal of Hellenic Studies. *J. Int. Arch. Num.*: *Διέθνῃς ἑφημερίς τῆς νομισματικῆς ἀρχαιολογίας*, Journal international d'archéologie numismatique (Athens).

Kb. Gesamtver.: Korrespondenzblatt des Gesamtvereins der deutschen Geschichts- und Altertumsvereine. *Kb. Wd. Z. Ges. K.*: Korrespondenzblatt der Westdeutschen Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kunst. *Kunstchron.*: Kunstchronik.

Lex. Myth.: Ausführliches Lexikon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie, herausgegeben von W. H. Roscher (Leipsic, Teubner).

Mél. Arch. Hist.: Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire (of French School in Rome). *M. Acc. Modena*: Memorie della Regia Accademia di scienze, lettere ed arti in Modena. *Athen. Mitth.*: Mittheilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Athen. *Abth. Röm. Mitth.*: Mittheilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Röm. *Abth. Mitth. Anth. Ges.*: Mittheilungen der anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien. *Mitth. C.-Comm.*: Mittheilungen der königlich-kaiserlichen Central-Commission für Erforschung und Erhaltung der Kunst- und historischen Denkmale. *Mitth. d. Pal. V.*: Mittheilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palestina Vereins. *Mitth. Nassau*: Mittheilungen des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. *Mitth. Vorderas. Ges.*: Mittheilungen der vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft. *Mon. Antichi*: Monumenti Antichi (of Accad. d. Lincei). *Mon. Mém. Acad. Insc.*: Monuments et Mémoires pub. par l'Acad. des Inscriptions, etc. *Mün. Akad.*: Königlich Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, München. *Mus. Ital.*: Museo Italiano di Antichità Classiche.

N. D. Alt.: Nachrichten über deutsche Altertumsfunde. *Not. Scavi*: Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità. *Num. Chron.*: Numismatic Chronicle. *N. Arch. Ven.*: Nuovo Archivio Veneto. *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.*: Nuova Bullettino di Archeologia cristiana.

Pal. Ex. Fund.: Palestine Exploration Fund. *Πρακτικά: Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐταιρείας*. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*: Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries.

Rass. d'Arte: Rassegna d'Arte. *Rec. Past*: Records of the Past. *R. Tr. Ég. Ass.*: Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes. *Reliq.*: Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist. *Rend. Acc. Lincei*: Rendiconti d. r. Accademia dei Lincei. *Rep. f. K.*: Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft. *R. Assoc. Barc.*: Revista de la Associacion artistico-arqueologica Barcelonesa. *R. Arch. Bibl. Mus.*: Revista di Archivos, Bibliotecas, y Museos. *R. Arch.*: Revue Archéologique. *R. Art Anc. Mod.*: Revue de l'Art ancien et moderne. *R. Belge Num.*: Revue Belge de Numismatique. *R. Bibl.*: Revue Biblique Internationale. *R. Crit.*: Revue Critique. *R. Art Chrét.*: Revue de l'Art Chrétien. *R. Hist. d. Rel.*: Revue de l'Histoire des Religions. *R. Or. Lat.*: Revue de l'Orient Latin. *R. Ép. M. Fr.*: Revue Épigraphique du Midi de la France. *R. Ét. Anc.*: Revue des Études Anciennes. *R. Ét. Gr.*: Revue des Études Grecques. *R. Ét. J.*: Revue des Études Juives. *R. Num.*: Revue Numismatique. *R. Sém.*: Revue Sémitique. *Rhein. Mus.*: Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, Neue Folge. *R. Abruzz.*: Rivista Abruzzese di Scienze, Lettere ed Arte. *R. Ital. Num.*: Rivista Italiana Numismatica. *R. Stor. Ant.*: Rivista di Storia Antica. *R. Stor. Calabr.*: Rivista Storica Calabrese. *R. Stor. Ital.*: Rivista Storica Italiana. *Röm. Quart.*: Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und für Kirchengeschichte.

Sächs. Ges.: Sächsische Gesellschaft (Leipsic). *S.G.D.I.*: Sammlung der Griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften. *Sitzb.*: Sitzungsberichte. *S. Rom. d. Stor. Pat.*: Società Romana di Storia Patria. *Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Société des Antiquaires de France. *Soc. Ant.*: Society of Antiquaries. *S. Bibl. Arch.*: Society of Biblical Archaeology, Proceedings.

Θρακ. Ἑτ.: *Θρακική Ἑπετηρίς, ἐτήσιον δημοσίευμα τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις θρακικῆς ἀδελφότητος*.

Voss. Zeit.: Vossische Zeitung.

Wiener Z. Morgenl.: Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes. *W. klass. Phil.*: Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie.

Z. D. Pal. V.: Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palestina Vereins. *Z. Aeg. Sp. Alt.*: Zeitschrift für Aegyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde. *Z. Assyr.*: Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. *Z. Bild. K.*: Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst. *Z. Ethn.*: Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. *Z. Mün. Alt.*: Zeitschrift des Münchener Altertumsvereins. *Z. Num.*: Zeitschrift für Numismatik.